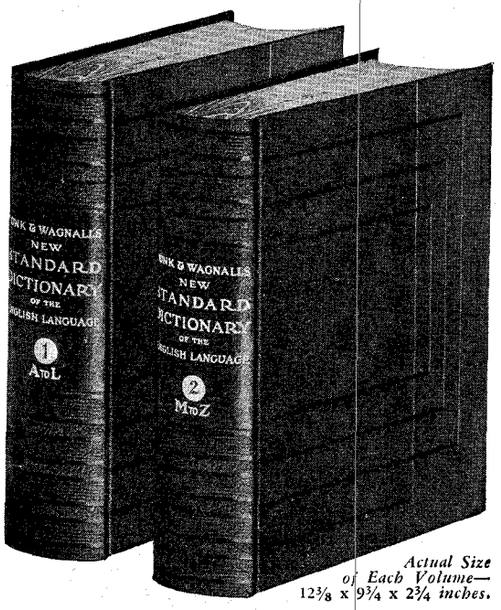
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The Literary Digest

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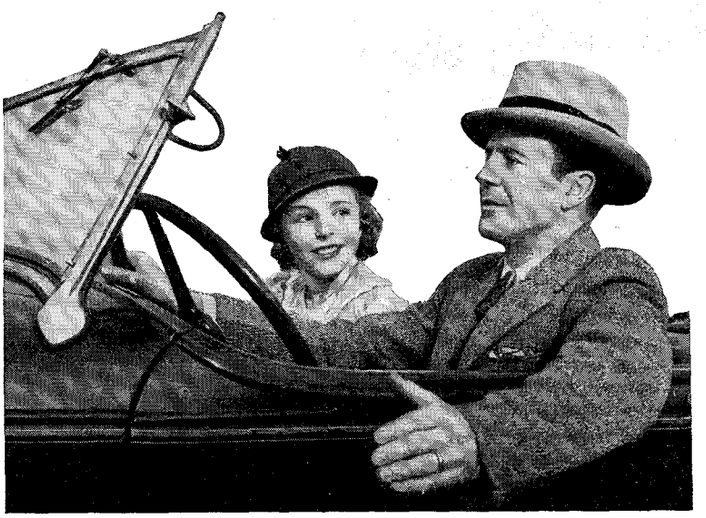

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 5, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

FIRST BLOWS FOR 1936: President Goes West, Defends Constitutionality of New Deal, and Quiets Fear of New Taxes While Republicans Plan Their Campaign Punches

"Go West, Young Man!"

—*Shoemaker in the Chicago* Daily News

Members of the Republican National Executive Committee sat in the Yankee Stadium one night last week and watched Joe Louis hammer Max Baer. Some may "have become soft since the Hoover-Roosevelt bout in November, 1932," George F. Getz of Chicago, fight-loving Committee Treasurer, had said when he invited them to the match as his guests.

In the White House, the next day, President Roosevelt took time off from a steady round of conferences, sorted his fishing-tackle, and tested his rods and reels.

Within forty-eight hours after these sporting preliminaries, the first round of the 1936 Presidential campaign was under way, eight months before the nominating conventions.

The Republicans' first National Executive Committee meeting since June, 1934, coincided with the President's departure for San Diego, California, on a trip which John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson of the New York *Daily News* (Ind.) called "political, as well as piscatorial."

"Note the careful timing," these columnists added. "Roosevelt's California workouts, with radio broadcasts, are timed exactly to take the edge off the criticisms of Gen. Hugh Johnson [a simultaneous San Diego visitor]. They will also turn the attack of Herbert Hoover."

Hoover Address

Mr. Hoover was scheduled to address young Republicans from eleven States this week-end at Oakland, California.

"Whether he is doing so deliberately or not," wrote Frederick William Wile in the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.), "Herbert Hoover continues to cut the figure of a man who wishes to be regarded at least as a receptive candidate for renomination."

He was represented on the side-lines at the Washington session of Republican leaders, where Committeemen denied that talk of Presidential possibilities was the order of the day.

Officially their first concern was finances. Against a Democratic deficit of $400,000, they claim a balance of $46,000. In the last Presidential election, Republicans spent $1,916,640 and Democrats $1,638,177.

Party leaders also pondered charts, maps, and figures for clues to the intensification of their vote-getting drive. What they accomplished was a matter of conjecture.

To the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) the meeting "makes plain that the Republican Party will not stand idly by while a discredited Democratic Administration, with a record of defaulted promises, serenely arranges its reelection. The prospect is for an old-fashioned campaign in 1936, with the Republicans waging aggressive warfare to break the tyrannical grip of the country's Democratic despoilers."

The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Ind.-Dem.) disagreed.

"Without a leader, a platform, or any slogan other than the demand to defeat Roosevelt, and the things for which he stands," it said, "the opposition finds itself in no condition to press the fighting, or even to harass the Democratic chief on his tour."

"Short, Quick Punches"

Henry P. Fletcher, Republican Chairman, sturdy and debonair in his middle sixties, would never admit this. Instead he prepared to apply the lesson which he said the Louis-Baer fight had taught him—the value of "short, quick punches."

President Roosevelt got in the first punch just before he started West. He has been accused of subordinating recovery to reform. To supervise acceleration of recovery and to handle voluntary trade agreements for the elimination of unfair competition, he named George L. Berry, Division Administrator of the NRA, as Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.

Democrats defeated in the recent Kentucky primaries jarred Party harmony by refusing to board the Presidential train as it passed through their State, but the President recouped by delivering his next punch

Hardly Worth While

—*Sykes in the Philadelphia* Evening Public Ledger

from the center of an area where Republicans recognize their weakness. Aware of the balm of crop-reduction checks, they already had soft-pedaled criticism of the AAA.

On Saturday, 15,000 at the Fremont, Nebraska, station heard the President firmly defend his farm program. Facing the constitutionality challenge (some 600 suits against the AAA's validity are pending), he declared:

"I like to think that agricultural adjustment is an expression, in concrete form, of the human rights those farmer patriots sought to win when they stood at the bridge at Concord, when they proclaimed the Declaration of Independence and when they perpetuated these ideals by the adoption of the Constitution."

Budget Deficit Cut

As his train rolled across Utah the next day, copies of the revised 1936-'37 budget were given out, with word that no new taxes nor further increases would be needed for ordinary purposes. New estimates placed the current fiscal year's deficit $1,246,526,110 below earlier forecasts.

At Salt Lake City the President spoke briefly, pointing to the granting of independence to the Philippines as an object-lesson to the world in faith-keeping by a great nation.

Dedication of Boulder Dam, the occasion of the President's scheduled speech on Monday, recalled ironically that this $108,-

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000,000 flood-control and electrical-power project on the Colorado River in Nevada bore the name of Hoover for a while after it was started by the Government in 1930.

After his appearance in the Hollywood Bowl on Tuesday, San Diego's Pacific International Exposition provided the President with a convenient opportunity for the parting-shot of his land-tour.

Ahead lay a three-weeks' voyage of fishing and chatting with Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, recently at odds over relief, and the others of his intimate party.

The familiar decks of the *Houston*, which carried the President to Hawaii last year, and the lofty, forest-covered mountains of Cocos Island, mekka of treasure-hunters, off which he fished, will recall that cruise and the triumphal return across the country.

Comparisons with other Presidential jaunts also will be inevitable, altho no other President has set out to resell a New Deal months ahead of election.

President Wilson made the swing twice—once for preparedness, in 1915, and once for the League of Nations, in 1919. President Harding crossed the country for a visit to Alaska in 1923. President Hoover went out through the Middle West in 1931.

Like others, President Roosevelt has minimized the political aspects of his absence from the White House, but Raymond Clapper of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) for one, is unconvinced.

"It is ever this way with Presidents on the eve of an election campaign," he wrote. "By the time his third year wears into its Indian summer, every President feels bruised, scarred, misunderstood, a man nobody loves. His mistakes have been magnified and his good deeds ignored.

"So every President feels a strong urge to heal his bruised vanity by going out among the people. . . .

"Equally every President wishes to appear before the people not as a political office-seeker, but as the highest official of the United States. . . .

"So we have the regular third-year pose by every President, pretending scarcely to know that an election is coming, and certainly admitting no concern about his own political fortunes, and all the while running for reelection as hard as he can run."

Back to the Pits

Agreement of bituminous coal-miners in twenty-eight States to return to the pits last Tuesday marked the end of the shortest strike the industry has known. It started September 21, after five postponements, and was settled on September 26.

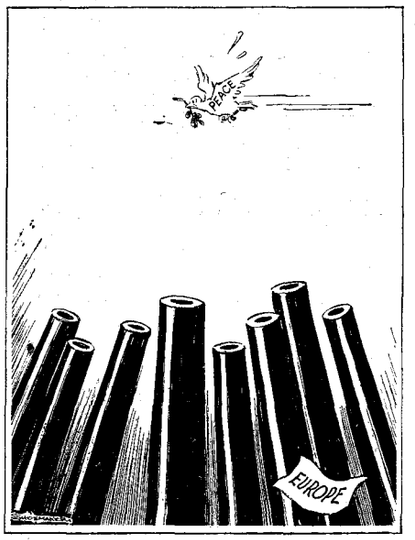
"The strike was one of the largest and most peaceful in the history of organized labor," commented Robert S. Allen in the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.).

Under a new contract, dated to run eighteen months until April 1, 1937, operators agreed to wage increases totaling $90,000,000 a year.

The seven-hour-day and five-day-week were continued, altho the 400,000 miners had sought shorter hours.

Keeping *John Jones* Out of War

Presidential Proclamation Hews to Line of Neutrality Legislation: National Sentiment Crystallizes Against Involvement in Any Strife



Open Season
—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

To keep *John Jones* of Boston from being pierced by a bayonet.

To keep *John Jones* of Sacramento from having his head clipped off by a sliver of steel.

To keep *John Jones* of Baton Rouge from having his lungs seared by gas.

To keep *John Jones* of Duluth from being left to die in a barbed-wire jungle, or sent home a cripple—

The United States Government last week took another step forward in deep determination to keep this country out of war—any war. The step took the form of a proclamation by President Roosevelt, in line with the neutrality resolution passed at the last session of Congress. It listed articles which, after November 30, can not be manufactured, imported, or exported without a license from the National Munitions Control Board.

Intensified Sentiment

At the same time, national sentiment for keeping *John Jones* out of war intensified as the European clouds lowered. But strong as the desire for peace may be, editors were gravely asking, "What price neutrality?"

They pointed to President Wilson, who also wanted to keep *John Jones* at home. He was reelected President, in 1916, after a campaign in which the slogan was "He Kept Us Out of War." On March 4, 1917, he was inaugurated. Five weeks later we had jumped into the conflagration. Our fight for neutrality was futile.

To-day the country is making a similar effort. We have the newly-enacted Pittman neutrality resolution under which the President acted last week. He listed these war-materials for licensing: pistols, rifles, machine-guns, larger guns, ammunition, tanks, war-vessels, aircraft, and gas. These will be under continuing peace-time supervision.

Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation followed the organization by Secretary of State Hull, head of the Board, of the Office of Arms and Munitions Control in the State Department. Administrative arm of the Board, it will be headed by Joseph C. Green, a tall, stooped man who served as a major in France, and, later, as a history professor.

Under the new law, the President, in event of war, must embargo shipments of "arms, ammunitions, and implements of war" to both belligerents. Whether "implements of war" may, or should, be construed to mean copper, cotton, and other war-essentials has started an argument in the press.

"There is no such thing as non-war materials," declared Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board under President Wilson. "Fighting countries can do without war-gas and machine-guns quicker than wheat and other food and clothing. If you really want to be neutral, you have to go all the way."

Tied Hands

That Congress was eager to go the limit to keep us out of war was indicated at the last session. With war-clouds gathering in Europe, it refused to adjourn until it had tied the President's hands with the Pittman resolution, making compulsory an embargo on arms to both belligerents. The resolution expires February 29. By that time Congress will have had a try at framing permanent neutrality legislation.

Editors are hopeful that the present policy, and the program yet to be framed, will be effective; but many are pessimistic. As Walter Millis draws the parallel in "Never Again?" written for *Today:*

"When the fatal shot was fired at Serajevo, they [the American people] were unaware that the consequences could touch themselves; and when, a month later, they saw the whole Continent of Europe collapse

Acme

Joseph C. Green: Munitions are his especial study

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in one vast holocaust, they fell back automatically, as it were, upon the traditional policy of neutrality.

"It occurred to only a very few of them that neutrality, under the highly integrated conditions of the modern world, might no longer be possible or even desirable.

"Yet, five years later, they had seen this obscure Balkan quarrel, of the very existence of which they had been largely ignorant, carry two million American soldiers to Europe, involve the United States in the greatest war-effort it had ever made, and exact a cost in blood, in treasure, in social and economic upheaval, which seemed wholly disproportionate to the rather dubious objectives which had been gained.

"In 1920, their dominant mood was, as it has remained, one summed up in the two words: 'Never again'."

The Washington *Daily News* (Ind.), asks: "Can we still stay out when prices soar, and the vast majority of our population, hard hit by embargoes and other neutrality laws, begins to clamor at the doors of Congress?"

Can we keep *John Jones* at home?

Women's Defeat in Oklahoma

A pretty kettle of fish has been stirred up in Oklahoma, perhaps because of failure of "bridge-playing women" to turn out on a political issue dear to Oklahoman feminine hearts.

At the special election held in that State last week the right of woman to hold major State offices was put to the vote, and went down to defeat.

Mrs. Frank Korn, of El Reno, President of the State Democratic Women's Council which has been working for passage of the amendment, pointed a finger at the possible cause of the small vote.

"Too many bridge-playing women not interested in government defeated us," she said, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Some attribute the women's defeat to light campaigning, an opinion shared by "Observer" in *The Daily Oklahoman.* Said he ahead of the election: "The campaigning for . . . women's amendment hasn't the enthusiasm demonstrated in many past elections."

No Gage of Sentiment

Miss Maguerite Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, does not blame bridge-playing women for the referendum results. In a message to THE LITERARY DIGEST she states: "It looks as tho the issue in the recent referendum in Oklahoma had been between two sets of questions, one entitled Legislative Amendment, and the other entitled Initiative. All those questions that were classified as legislative amendments, including women's right to hold major State offices, seem to have lost. The defeat this time, therefore, as in 1923 and 1930 when the majority voted 'yes,' appears to be no gage of popular sentiment, which has been shown to be generally favorable to women's rights."

New Commander and Old Issue

Iowa Insurance Commissioner Takes Over American Legion: Convention Deletes inflation From Call for Bonus-Payment

© International

Wide World

J. Ray Murphy, left, *new National Commander of the American Legion, and Mrs. Melville Mucklestone, new President of the American Legion Auxiliary*

When a new National Commander of the American Legion receives his insignia of office, he also receives a less tangible legacy —the bonus issue.

The seventeenth heir is J. Ray Murphy, burly Iowa Insurance Commissioner. There were no greenbacks in the inheritance the St. Louis convention turned over to Mr. Murphy, successor to Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., of California. This testament read:

> We request the immediate favorable action of the Congress, and the approval of the President of the United States, upon this clear-cut and single issue, without having it complicated and confused with other issues of government finance or theories of currency with which the Legion does not intend to become involved.

Boos and Cheers

Before this will was signed, sealed, and delivered, there were boos and cheers for Representative Wright Patman, Texas Democrat, who wanted to "leave it to Congress to find the method." Turmoil broke loose. Commander Belgrano broke a table with his gavel. But in the end the Patmanites failed to tie inflation to the bonus.

Some newspaper editors who had been perenially opposing bonus-payment as the issue perennially arose, switched to a new main line following the writing of the anti-inflation codicil at St. Louis.

Thus the Chicago *Daily Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) crackled:

"The reckless spending policy of the present Administration has weakened or nullified many arguments previously advanced against this suggested prepayment. The veterans have asked, with considerable justification, why, with all this money being thrown about, they should be objects of discrimination."

The same thread of argument is apparent in other favorable editorial comment.

To the Cleveland *News* (Rep.), "The Government contracted a debt which became overdue when the Government tinkered with the currency. . . . It should, in all fairness, pay off the debt at once."

"Circumstances alter views, as well as cases," the Lansing (Mich.) *State Journal* (Ind.) admits, finding that "now that public funds are being poured out like confiscated champagne under the Eighteenth Amendment, why—well, a veteran is just as handy at spending as any boondoggler."

By refusing to hitch its bonus-wagon to the star of inflation, the Legion won editorial friends.

The Terre Haute *Star* (Rep.) thought it was "a bitter dose for the inflationists to hear the Legion convention boo Wright Patman. . . . but it can be construed only as a tribute to the sound thinking of that mythical man in the street."

Wisdom was seen by the Louisville *Herald-Post* (Ind.) in the Legion's refusal to give "inflationists another free ride on the backs of the veterans." It called the inflationist "a hitch-hiker who has no place on the bonus band-wagon."

But there are editorial writers aplenty who look askance at any moves to bring about bonus-payment.

For example, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), captioning its leader "They'll Get It!" warns that, regardless of the Legion's opposition to currency tinkering,

"It will be a signal for inflation, even if currency inflation is not a definite part of the bonus bill. That much money, going into circulation rapidly, inevitably will have this effect. Inflation appears to bring better

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business. And better business elects Presidents. That's the theory."

And the Washington *Post* (Ind.) spoke its piece bluntly, too, with:

"Every candid and impartial analysis of this issue has shown that payment of the obligation ten years before it is due would tend to impair the credit of the Government, retard recovery, and impede any legislation which may be needed for more adequate care of the disabled."

To the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.-Rep.) "it is unfortunate that the bonus issue should have such a prominent place in the Legion conventions. Actually a minor matter, it is permitted to overshadow the ideals and far-reaching services which are the real motive-power of the organization."

Legion on Parade

Election of the National Commander from a field of eleven avowed aspirants, and adoption of the bonus resolution, was the real work of the convention.

Before that there was fun—the Legion on parade. Blare of brass and chatter of drums—120 bands and 250 bugle and drum corps. Roar of cheers and bursting of bombs—750,000 watched the gay paraders. Scream of sirens and thundering drone overhead—sixty-three air-planes of the Third Attack Wing. Laughter and song.

Committees reported. Adopted resolutions included: finger-printing of all persons to combat crime, closing of all immigration for ten years, "revision of the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States," expansion of defenses, and liberalization of veterans' disability allowances.

There were oddities in the reports. One was that "female veterans" be issued face-powder, and such necessities, when they are hospitalized. Cleveland will be the scene of next year's convention.

Election Winner

Then the election. Three lawyers led the race. One of them won on the second ballot. The winner is forty-eight, was one of Iowa's greatest high-school athletes, and later starred for the State University. He also was graduated from Iowa Law School with a citation for outstanding scholarship.

He enlisted in the Iowa National Guard in 1903, and came out of the 1916 Pershing chase after Villa as a captain. When the War broke out, he reenlisted as a private in the Thirty-fourth Division. In 1918, he captained a machine-gun company of the 133d Infantry.

One of the founders of the Iowa Department of the Legion, he is credited with being the father of that State's laws providing $22,000,000 for a soldiers' bonus and $1,800,000 for a veterans' disability-benefits fund. He was State Commander of the Legion in 1926, and lives at Ida Grove.

There is one thing he detests: "Closed-door politicians and kingmakers."

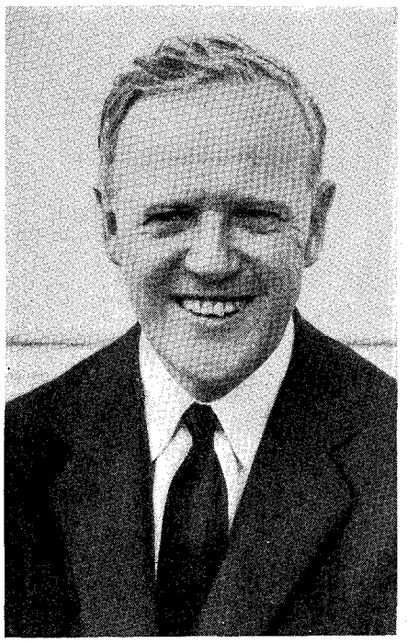
Energetic and two-fisted, he will defend the Legion's program vigorously.

He voiced his views thus:

"I am a free man, to do what I think I ought to do. There is no course for me but the American Legion course."

"Hottest Spot"—Gotham WPA

Victor Ridder Taking Over Relief Directorship in New York: General Johnson Wouldn't Wish Job on "Worst Enemy"



Wide World

Victor F. Ridder, who succeeds Hugh S. Johnson as WPA chief in New York

"The hottest spot in local public life." In this fashion a New York *Daily News* (Ind.), editorial describes the post of Director of Works Progress Administration for New York City.

Mindless of the torridity of the position, Victor F. Ridder, appointed last week to succeed resigning Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, announced he was "ready and willing" to assume office.

"Mr. Ridder is a prominent publisher," said the same editorial, "coowner, with his brothers, of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the German language (non-Nazi) *Staats-Zeitung und Herold*, and various papers elsewhere. He has had a varied experience in social welfare work, and is known as a man of broad sympathies and executive talent.

"What with taxpayers screaming about relief, reliefers yelling for more, and striking when they don't get it, and Reds and Pinks trying to upset the entire relief apple-cart, Mr. Ridder will need all the experience he has and all the cooperation he can get. Here's luck to him."

Plenty of Trouble

General Johnson, whose resignation after approximately three months in office is expected to take effect on October 15, had plenty of trouble during his reign. Chiefly, the opposition, over the question of wages and hours, arose from the very group WPA was intended to assist.

Cities and States distributing Federal aid through the Emergency Relief Bureau had been paying skilled workers a maximum of $60 a month. WPA offered them a maximum of $93.50. Members of building-trade unions balked, because, figuring the number of eight-hour days they would be employed, they found they would receive only seventy-eight cents an hour against the $1.50 they had received under ERB.

"Dissatisfaction with WPA rates by New York's skilled workers broke out in open protest early in August," writes Beulah Amidon in the October *Survey Graphic*, "a week after all projects were swung over from FERA work-relief to the new administration. The strike, beginning with a walk-out of bricklayers on a building job, spread to other trades, and threatened to spread to other communities."

Causes of Friction

Causes of friction between workers and the WPA, judging from the first month's experience in New York, indicate, she states, that "misunderstanding and disagreement center in WPA wage-rates, the relationship between WPA and union labor, the break-down in the scheme for cooperation between WPA and the public employment service, the 'work-or-starve' order, the red tape of the Federal pay-roll system, the difficulties of fitting projects to the skills and abilities of those on the relief-rolls, the emphasis on speed rather than effectiveness in launching the WPA program."

The quarrel over the $93.50 a month for skilled workers is attributed to the fact that union workers can not accept it and remain in the union. A union man remarked to Miss Amidon:

"I lose my card if I scab. This government work is only for six months. . . . Suppose I take it. . . . What about the rest of my life? . . . No matter how things pick up, there'd never be anything but relief or street-sweeping. I can't do it."

Order from Chaos

To make order of this chaos is up to Victor Ridder. He is receiving some help as the strike has been called off. The eyes of the country will be upon him, because New York, so far, has led WPA work.

Of the $21,256,375 WPA allotments approved on September 27 by the President for nineteen States, New York State will receive $1,739,839, of which $519,000 goes to New York City. The City already has received $164,635,149 out of the total allotted.

There are more than 150,000 workers employed in New York City under the WPA program. With the removal of the obstacle presented by the shortage of skilled labor, it is expected that this number will be raised to 200,000.

This was the figure mentioned by Mayor LaGuardia while on a visit to Washington, altho it is about 50,000 below the program originally contemplated.

When General Johnson was asked if he had recommended Mr. Ridder for the WPA post, he shook his head.

"I wouldn't wish that job on my worst enemy," he said.

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President's Letter Splits Press and Clergy

Appeal for Counsel on Social Legislation Evokes Criticism and Praise; Ministers Speak Their Minds; Some Editors Decry "Politics"; Others Hail Sincere Call for Guidance

Wide World

The Rt. Rev. George Craig Stewart, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Chicago, who praises social-security legislation

Halleluiahs mingle with denunciations of the New Deal in replies to President Roosevelt's appeal to representative clergymen for counsel on the new social-security legislation. Editorial comment telegraphed to The Literary Digest is as sharply divided.

The President's letter, sent out just before his departure for his cross-continental trip, asked the ministers also to report on conditions in their several communities, and to tell him where they feel "our Government can better serve our people."

In some quarters the letter is regarded as a summons to the band-wagon for the 1936 election, tho in others there is agreement with the Rev. W. Harold Weigle, Jr., Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eastchester, New York, that "there seems to be something very sincere behind the letter—something we don't find in public office"; that it "breathes the spirit of the Galilean hills," and with the Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S. J., Editor of *America* (Catholic), that parish-priests will be able to give the President "much enlightenment on the present situation."

No Party Labels

With very few exceptions, the ministers are not tagged with party labels as they are quoted in the press. It is assumed that they speak not as adherents of any political party, but as wearers of the cloth concerned only with the common needs of humanity.

It is the first time that any President has quizzed the clergy on any matter, and the results of the poll will be watched eagerly by all parties.

The most hostile published reply to the President's form-letter is that of Dr. E. E. E. Palmquist, Secretary of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches. "If you had half the understanding of the people generally in the community I have," writes Doctor Palmquist, "you would hang your head in shame at what you have done to them. You and your Administration have utterly ruined them; so that, with relief, and doles, and pensions, all the piffling perquisites that you are handing out, I literally can not get a man to do a day's work."

The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, a Boston Congregationalist minister, writes: "We are paying the price of their [the "Brain Trust's"] folly in the increased cost of everything we need in practical daily life. Nothing more insane was ever done than the destruction of animals, and cotton, and agricultural products in general. That was not only a mistake. It was criminal."

At the other end of the scale is the reply of the Rev. John La Farge, S. J., of New York, who is "entirely in sympathy with the high purpose for which the social-security legislation was enacted," and says further: "Without such legislation we should be facing chaos."

Bishop's View

The Rt. Rev. George Craig Stewart, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Chicago, also is "much pleased with the social legislation enacted"; and Dr. Louis L. Mann, Chicago rabbi, hopes "that every socially-minded citizen will support the President's social-security legislation," tho Rabbi Mann feels "keenly that the time has come to curtail many of the other fabulous expenses."

Dr. William Koepchen, Evangelical Lutheran minister of New York, likewise is "in hearty accord with the social-security legislation," and hopes "to see the day in the not distant future when this program of our President will be carried out."

Between these extremes are overtones of high praise and mild censure of the social-security program, with here and there a voice of suspicion that the ministry is being "soft-soaped" into forming a "ministers' trust" to join the "Brain Trust."

According to the figures of Dr. George Linn Kieffer, church statistician, there are 244,201 ministers, including Catholic priests and rabbis, in the United States. It was not indicated in Washington how many of the President's form-letters were sent out.

Sheaves of replies to telegraphic inquiries by The Literary Digest for editorial comment on the President's appeal for ministerial guidance are about evenly balanced between those who, on the one hand, suspect his motive and doubt the worth of the result, and those who praise his purpose and feel that he has gone to the right source.

It is "his first admission of weakness," says the Denver *Post* (Ind.), a voice from the West in which the Republicans hope to corner the 1935 election. "He doesn't know where his Administration is headed, or how it is going to reach its goal."

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The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, of Boston, who condemns "Brain Trust's Folly"

It occurs to the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) "that what is really desired is a benediction. . . . Now that the desperate strife is of increasingly doubtful outcome, they seek the benefit of clergy. They would have only hands laid upon their heads, while the standing congregation of the bureaucracy sings 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.'"

A number of newspapers believe that the President's letter to the ministers is a smart political move. For instance, the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.-Rep.) says that the President "flatters a group that has the ear of a large number of people. The clergy are as human as the rest of us. It is so pleasing to be asked earnestly for counsel and advice."

But there is plenty of good seasoning for the President in the potpourri of editorial opinion. "Conceding the President to be as skilled in the arts of politics as he generally is assumed to be," says the Detroit *News* (Ind.), "we think it safe to say his letter to the clergymen was exactly what it purported to be, namely, an effort to sound out the feeling of those who, by virtue of their calling, are supposed to represent best the disinterested opinion of their communities."

Conceding that there may be some political significance in the President's letter to the clergymen, the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News* (Ind.) believes that he "does well to seek the aid and counsel of these men, free as they are in large measure from partizan or political bias, and anxious that national legislation should be shaped in the spirit of justice and righteousness."

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Topics in Brief

IF you cast your bread upon the waters to-day it would most likely come back to you wrapped in Cellophane.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

SOME of our business friends say that their spell of breathing is of the mirror variety, and that no moisture is yet visible.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

RELIEF recipients in several sections of the country have refused to go out and pick hops, perhaps preferring not to handle the stuff until it is properly bottled.—*Boston Herald.*

MR. HOOVER said in his Constitution Day speech that there is an invisible sentinel at the door of every home. He must have been referring to the well-known wolf.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

LISTED in the roster of the Fordham football squad are players Napiorski, Barbatski, Lesinski, Wojciechowicz, Gargemi, Gurske, and Lanechia. It looks as tho Fordham has another invincible Irish team in the making.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

MAYOR LAGUARDIA warns the garbage-collectors to make less noise. This means war. When you tell a garbage-collector he can't make all the noise he wants to you deprive him of all joy and satisfaction. It's almost as bad as if you asked him to dump some of the refuse into the carts instead of into the street.—*New York Sun.*

WE don't see why it's news if a young man plans to go around the world on all fours. Most of us have been going around on the flat of our backs for some time.—*Charleston Mail.*

THE world's largest non-rigid airship is now being given trial tests by the U. S. Army. It is said to be modeled after the late lamented Congress.—*Ohio State Journal (Springfield).*

THE Constitution has not been celebrated so widely in a good many anniversaries. Apparently some of the population thought that this was a last chance.—*Hartford Courant.*

IN the coming season, women's eyes will appear in green mascara sprinkled with gold or silver star dust. Standard equipment for men will be a shifty, hunted look.—*The New Yorker.*

MR. ROOSEVELT has adopted "It can be done" as his motto. Might we suggest as counter-mottoes: "Does anybody want it done?" and "How much will it cost?"—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

AN Englishman, on a lecture-tour of the United States, says Americans don't know how to use their leisure. When English lecturers visit this country they invariably make the mistake of judging all Americans by the few who attend their lectures.—*Atlanta Journal.*

IN no time at all the twenty-two-month-old baby that talks in four syllables may be recruited to help Secretary Wallace explain that pork prices are all right.—*Indianapolis News.*

MAYBE it is just as well that Mrs. Roosevelt has come out for curiosity. In case you have forgotten, curiosity is something Congress hasn't and the Supreme Court has.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE suggestion that all legislators be compelled to submit to a brain-test will, of course, be set down as another insidious attempt to undermine our form of government.—*Beacon (N. Y.) News.*

THE Reich press pays glowing tribute to the United States for giving the Philippines their independence. Some view this as evidence that Hitler may follow precedent and free the Germans.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DR. ALEXIS CARREL, distinguished scientist, proposes a plan for the creation of a superhuman. Now the question is: can he guarantee delivery of the first specimen in time for it to head the Republican ticket in 1936?—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

THE Filipinos have elected a President. Now, if they'll just tuck their shirts in their pants, instead of wearing them like coats, and take more interest in baseball, we'll consider them fairly on the road to the higher civilization.—*Chicago Daily Tribune.*

A Knot-Hole View

—*Cassel in the Brooklyn* Daily Eagle

Where the Shooting Begins

—*Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis* Post-Dispatch

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Ominous Hours in Italo-Ethiopian Crisis

Haile Selassie's Sharp Note to League Council Foreshadows General Mobilization; Britain Disappoints France; Naval Ratios Again in Spotlight; Pope's Prayer for Peace

Europe's most fateful week since the early days of summer in 1914 began last Sunday with a memorable promise of Great Britain to France; a sharp demand of the Emperor Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, that the League of Nations "do something" without further dallying; and press cables from Rome about Premier Benito Mussolini's conviction that war with Ethiopia was near, "with the League, without the League or against the League," as Il Duce said weeks ago.

Britain's assurances to France on Britain's League of Nations policy were given in a letter Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, handed on September 29 to Charles Corbin, French Ambassador at London. They were in answer to an inquiry the French Government made on September 10 in the matter of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

France wanted to know to what extent it might be sure of "immediate effective application" by Great Britain of all sanctions provided in Article XVI of the Covenant. Sir Samuel noted also that France had referred in particular to "the eventuality of a resort to force in Europe on the part of some European State, whether or not that State might be a member of the League of Nations."

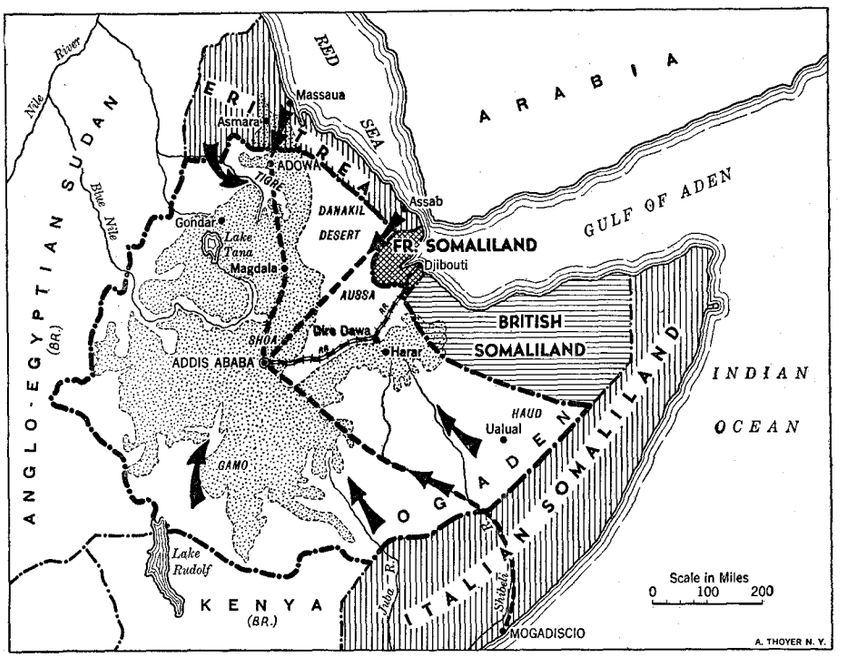
With all the force and cold clarity of his speech to the League Assembly at Geneva on September 11, Sir Samuel reiterated his declaration on that occasion that "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would be second to none in their intention to fulfil within the measure of their capacity the obligations which the Covenant lays upon them." Sir Samuel said further:

For Collective Action

"In conformity with its precise and explicit obligations, I pointed out and I re-emphasize that the League stands and this country stands with it for collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety, and particularly for steady and collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression."

Sir Samuel also stressed the point that while his words at Geneva were in fact spoken on behalf of the present Government of Great Britain "those words were also spoken with the overwhelming support of the people of this country."

Britain's reply to the French Government's note of inquiry, according to Paris press cables, aroused some disappointment in France. Disappointment was deepened because Sir Samuel's letter carefully avoided mentioning Germany or Austria. France's keen desire was to learn whether Britain would be as eager to apply League sanctions against Germany, should Germany attempt to annex Austria, as Britain now is to restrain Italy from attacking Ethiopia. Yet satisfaction was felt because the British Government stands by the Covenant, wrote P. J. Philip in a Paris message to the New York *Times*. Uneasiness arose because of Great Britain's warning that if she is to continue her support of the League the latter must show itself "an effective body."



Prepared especially for THE LITERARY DIGEST

Heavy arrows show Italian lines of attack expected in Ethiopia. With Addis Ababa, capital (center) *as objective, the armies would invade along the three converging routes indicated*

The Paris *Journal des Débats*, a semi-official organ and oldest liberal daily in France, said cynically:

"If the League launches into an adventure of sanctions it does not know where it will lead. Serious sanctions will lead to war and there is not a single sensible person in Europe who is willing to accept the idea of war over Ethiopia."

"There can be no effective sanctions except military sanctions, that is to say, an attack on the Italian fleet by the British," remarked the Paris *Intransigeant* (Moderate Conservative), and it asked:

"But are we really coming to that? No one wants to believe it. It would be a dreadful catastrophe out of all proportion to the expedition against Ethiopia."

Selassie's Sharp Note

Emperor Haile Selassie's note to the League Council on September 29 guaranteed that Ethiopia would "continue to collaborate with the Council in the hope of a peaceful solution in accordance with the Covenant." But he complained of the "increasing gravity of the menace of Italian aggression, owing to the continued dispatch of troops and reinforcements" and he added:

"We ask the Council to take as soon as possible all measures of precaution against Italian aggression, for the time has come when we would be failing in our duty if we delayed any longer the general mobilization necessary to assure the defense of our country."

Arnaldo Cortesi, a Rome correspondent of the New York *Times*, reported to be close to Italian sources of authentic information, said the impression in Italy is wide-spread that "Mussolini is about to cut the Gordian knot of League procedure and diplomatic negotiations and that decisive events are imminent."

Naval Ratios

A new element in the international situation was introduced on September 27, when *The Daily Express* (London) reported that Great Britain was sending a note to Washington, giving notice that Britain must regain her liberty to make considerable naval increases. This London newspaper observed that the British note was tantamount to denunciation of the Washington and London naval treaties.

The Washington Naval Treaty was denounced by Japan as long ago as last December.

According to London press dispatches, official quarters, both British and American, emphatically denied the report that Great Britain was about to send a note to the United States announcing her intention to expand her navy. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, on his special train *en route* to California dictated to press correspondents accompanying him a state-

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ment of United States naval policy, in part as follows:

"The United States adheres to the Washington and London treaties. Only a failure to renew these treaties or a renunciation of treaties could change American policy, and then only in the event that other nations exceed the limits provided by these treaties."

Pope's Message

While the delegates at the League of Nations were feverishly striving for a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian tangle Pope Pius XI, in a broadcast message to the Seventh National Eucharistic Congress at Cleveland, included in his benediction a prayer for peace. Speaking very rapidly in Latin into the microphone at Castel Gandolfo, Italy, his summer retreat, he said in part:

Desiderio etiam desideravimus aliquam de tam divite mensa vestra spiritalem dulcedinem vobiscum participare; sed et preces obsecrationesque nostras vestris coniungere ad imperanda semper nova et maiora incrementa fidei et vitae catholicae in nunquam satis laudato certamine pro honestate morum et verecundia vitae—ad deprecanda inenarrabilia bellorum damna, materialia, moralia, et nimium lacrymabiles luctus—atque ad implorandum desideratissimam omnibus pacem—pacem his qui prope, pacem illis qui procul—necnon saltem minus intolerabilem totius vitae sustentationem universi mundi, tam diro discrimine fatigato et languido.

Rendered freely into English this passage reads:

"With earnestness we have desired to share with you in the spiritual sweetness of this richest feast and join our prayers and intercessions with yours to obtain an ever renewed and ever greater increase of faith and Catholic life and action in the battle, which we can never sufficiently commend, for moral uprightness and for modesty and decency; to deprecate the unspeakable material and moral havoc of wars and their dire aftermath of tears and sorrow; to implore that peace that is so much desired by all, peace to those that are near and peace to those that are far, and to supplicate at least a less intolerable burden of life for a world worn to exhaustion by the ravages of the great depression."

Selassie Drags Out His War Drums

Ceremony of Call to the Colors; Tension at the Maskal Feast; Italy's 300 Giant Bombers; Britain's Reinforced Fleet Off the Suez Canal

Tired of waiting for Europe to act decisively, Ethiopia's fighting little King of Kings last week dragged out from behind the banqueting hall of his hill-top palace in Addis Ababa three gigantic royal drums. Stretched in lion's skin, the largest of them requires eight brawny arms to handle. Struck together, their combined sound resembles the words, *gabere! gabere!* meaning "surrender!" or "surrender to your chief for service!"

Nearly forty years ago—in 1896, to be exact—these drums sounded the mobilization of the nation's armed forces to repel a sudden invasion by an Italian army. To Ras Makonnen, father of Emperor Haile Selassie, the late Emperor Menelik II left this hallowed duty while he rushed a quickly assembled army to the northern battle-field.

Blaring Crescendo

These three drums Makonnen took to Mount Entoto, near Addis Ababa; and beat up a blaring crescendo roll, which was spread in relays throughout the countryside. Ethiopia rushed to arms.

Last week, the King of Kings, facing a second Italian invasion, knew these drums had the ceremonial power to draw out 2,000,000 warriors. To hundreds of thousands of soldiers already strung along the threatened frontiers he wanted to assure in advance the support of vast reserves who require time to mobilize and observe ceremonies in the process.

"A steady pum-pum of tom-toms echoing through the mountain wilderness of Tigré Province in the region of Adowa and the Eritrean frontier, and in the wastelands of Ogaden Province, between British and Italian Somalilands on the east, summoned all men in those sections to the Ethiopian colors," cabled William H. Stoneman, Chicago *Daily News* correspondent in Addis Ababa.

Said one of the Emperor's counselors to the Associated Press correspondent: "If Mussolini thinks our present forces near the frontiers represent a general mobilization he has crushing surprizes coming. On the northern frontier, where we expect the greatest assault, there is written large in the hearts of tens of thousands of soldiers this injunction: 'They shall not pass!'

"If the nations represented at Geneva do their part and if sanctions are applied against Italy we will give the world an example of heroism and resistance against the Fascists which will rival that of Thermopylæ. Let not Mussolini hold our proved bravery cheaply. Let him remember Adowa!"

Prepared for such a modern Thermopylæ are 200,000 Italian troops "burned the color of old saddles," according to Webb Miller, United Press European News Manager, now on the Ethiopian frontiers. "'*Avanti*'! That one word, forward, from one man, Benito Mussolini, is all that is necessary to electrify into action the largest and most modernly equipped army any nation has put into the field since the World War."

And if dispatches from Rome are fulfilled, Premier Mussolini will provide some rare surprizes. For one thing, he expects to use 300 giant bombers carrying 2,240-pound bomb loads with a cruising radius of a thousand miles. In charge of this squadron, may be Italo Balbo, Italy's premier flyer.

War Fever

The marshaling of such forces on both sides threw the age-old Mediterranean area into a war-fever not known since 1914. Britain's mighty *Hood* and *Renown* joined the reenforced fleet off Suez; the Royal Air Force piled large numbers of powerful planes into Egypt; Palestine built underground munition-dumps and trenches; Greece called her fleet; Spain increased aerial defenses in the Balearic Islands; Turkey rushed defensive operations in the vicinity of the Dardanelles; French troops sailed for French Somaliland.

In Paris the Suez Canal company reiterated that neither the League of Nations nor Britain had the right to blockade the

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Ethiopians attempting to learn the European art of trench-building, and how to handle their bayonets

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canal except as an act of war. Some merchant-ship lines, fearful of war, ordered their craft around the Cape of Good Hope.

Meanwhile, Maskal, or the Feast of the Cross, came and passed off quietly in Addis Ababa in a deluge of torrential rain, the end of which it is supposed to symbolize. Ethiopians smiled. It meant that the Italians might be held off another fortnight or so; that, still more important, there would be a heap of billowy grain to harvest.

Imperial Pomp

As the cloud-burst broke over corrugated-roof huts, Emperor Haile Selassie rode up with great pomp to the capital's central square in a shiny, red limousine. Four squadrons of escorting lancers drew up snappily, as the proud little ruler walked in measured steps to a covered grand-stand draped with Ethiopia's green, yellow, and red.

Then, sloshing through three inches of water, the Imperial Army swung by in review. The modern equipment contrasted strongly with spearmen and feudal chiefs with lion-mane head-dresses on muleback. Since a large part of the populace was at the frontiers, or in hillside refuges, comparatively few filled the square. Afterward, a feast and celebration took place.

Eve of Fiesta

On the eve of the fiesta, said an Associated Press dispatch, "the natives picked marigolds in yellow fields, which mountain-breezes converted into swelling oceans of molten gold. Civilians, soldiers, and women formed the flowers—symbolic of the discovery of the True Cross—into T-shaped crosses."

The emblems were placed before a great central Cross in front of the Emperor's Throne; the pile then was fired, and the ashes used for consecration.

"The significance of the ceremony," the Associated Press correspondent said, "has been lost in the mists of antiquity, but American missionaries suggested it might be a Christian version of the pagan Maypole ceremony."

Usually a day of wild rejoicing and carnival bent, Maskal passed off with much celebration, but with tension in the air. The feast seemed to herald war, not peace, this year.

Memel, and Nazi "Push to the East"

Campaign Favoring German Party in Elections Alarms Lithuania: British Paper Admits Bad Territorial Surgery Along Baltic

Courtesy of *The News Chronicle* (London)

Memel, danger-spot in Europe

Extraordinary military and police precautions were taken by the Lithuanian Government to insure a peaceful election of the Memel legislative assembly on Sunday, September 29. Feeling ran high and there were many clashes between pro-German and pro-Lithuanian factions as Memel-landers went to the polls.

Because so great a number could not vote before nightfall, the voting was resumed on Monday for another twelve hours.

Lithuanian fears of German aggression from across the border had been stirred by the violent Nazi campaign conducted against Lithuania in favor of the German Party in Memel Territory. German propaganda sought to give the election the character of a plebiscite favoring German domination of this strip of nearly 1,000 square miles on the Baltic Sea.

Before the War, Memel belonged to Germany, and had been ruled by Germans for five centuries. Under the Versailles Treaty, Germany ceded the Territory to the Allies, who administered it until January, 1923, when it was seized by Lithuania.

Lithuania's claim to sovereignty over Memel-land was sustained by the League of Nations under a statute providing for local autonomy.

Lithuania's Premier, Juozas Tubelis, told a Kaunas, Lithuania, correspondent of the Chicago *Daily Tribune:*

"Lithuania has no quarrel with Germany, but Germany has picked a quarrel with us. She has declared an economic boycott against us, and blockaded our trade. She has also conducted a violent anti-Lithuanian campaign in her press and through her radio, culminating in verbal threats against us."

Premier Tubelis declared Lithuania was willing to continue to respect the autonomy of Memel Territory, and to *The Tribune's* representative, Donald Day, he said further:

"Lithuania believes that the question of Memel's autonomy is not the true reason for the present German outburst against Lithuania. In recent years, German influence and culture in the Baltic States have been rapidly decreasing.

"The German minorities in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were slowly becoming assimilated. Recently, the English language became the chief foreign language studied in the schools. Germany is trying to stop this process of assimilation, and to revive her fallen prestige in the Baltic, and, also, to revive her *Drang Nach Osten* [pressure toward the East].

Bad Surgery

Changes by the Treaty of Versailles along Germany's eastern border were a thoroughly bad piece of surgery, according to *The Manchester Guardian.* This world-famous Liberal daily, which frequently has been a severe critic of the Nazi régime, expressed a rather judicious opinion when it said that the Lithuanians were "continually infringing or frustrating the terms of the Memel Convention in small ways."

As long as fair play and democratic methods in Memel have been enshrined in an international guaranty, remarked *The Morning Post* of London, "it is the duty of the guaranteeing Powers to remove any excuse for unilateral intervention by Germany. There is already trouble enough in Europe without Memel being thrown into the caldron."

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Farewells at Addis Ababa: Native warriors leaving for training-camps, and Europeans returning home

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Storm Over German Protestantism

German Clergy Defy Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller—Prussian Synod Refuses to "Coordinate" With State-Blessed Directorate

Reichsbishop Mueller, who nears the end of his official rope

Ever since Dr. Ludwig Mueller was consecrated Reichsbishop in September, 1933, German Protestantism has seethed with discord and disaffection. The methods used by the Nazi Primate to dragoon dissidents alienated many churchgoers to a point where it was predicted he might soon find himself without a church. Often, his policy brought him on the mat squarely before Chancellor Hitler, whom he championed in 1926.

"The present Reichsbishop's lack of personality and very evident incapacity lost him the support of radical Party leaders," said a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times*. "He had become the subject of hundreds of quips and jokes that the Nazis themselves appeared to relish as much as any one.

"The complete collapse of the short-lived Nazi German Christian movement, which once enrolled millions of sympathizers, has left Doctor Mueller and his Reich Church Administration wholly without supporters and devoid of authority."

Hastening to Crisis

Last week, Bishop Mueller, who is fifty-one and a former naval chaplain, neared the end of his official rope, and German Protestantism, in the words of *The Christian Century*, "seems now to be hastening toward a crisis far more severe than any so far experienced."

Meeting in Berlin, eighty of the leading Protestant pastors and laymen, delegates to the Third Synod of the Prussian Confessional Church, flatly rejected a Nazi Government olive-branch. Coldly, they turned down a compromise peace-proposal to create a Government Directorate for the Prussian Synod under which Doctor Mueller would pass from the stormy scene.

In his place, at the head of the Directorate, would sit Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, elderly, spare, whom Mueller has ousted as head of the new Church.

The Government's offer came as a surprize when Hans Kerrl, tall, broad-shouldered, thick-set Minister for Church Affairs, found his back against the wall. The Synod meeting had been called, in a desperate effort to force a show-down, to pass these resolutions:

(1) Condemnation of the Government for excluding Christian children with Jewish blood from Christian schools.

(2) A demand that the sixty-six Protestant pastors exiled from parishes or forbidden to preach be allowed to return to pulpits.

(3) Complaint against persecution of laymen for membership in the Confessional Church.

(4) Opposition to a government decree forcing the Church to turn over funds to the Government Church Administration.

(5) Approval of two newly-created independent theological schools which the Government has banned.

"Drastic Action"

Minister Kerrl, noted as a severe anti-Semite, knew that passage of these resolutions would not only be embarrassing to his administration but to Chancellor Hitler himself. Militantly determined to discipline the opposition leaders, he sent a sharp-tongued agent, Doctor Stahm, to the meeting to announce that "drastic action" would follow any attempt to fight the Government's policies.

At the first brush, Minister Kerrl backed down. The first olive-branch was a twig. He announced he would save the conference work by eliminating Resolution Number Two. The same day a well known Berlin pastor was seized. Satisfied he had the delegates in a conciliatory mood he brought out the full-sized peace branch—the Directorate branch.

The delegates went home and slept on the proposal. The next day they calmly informed Herr Kerrl's representative that they would have none of the Directorate. That they feared a trap was made no secret. Where, the delegates asked, was there assurance that the friendly Dr. von Bodelschwingh would not be replaced by a Muellerite later? As the conference adjourned hopes for a reconciliation were dashed.

In Germany too, last week, the *Evangelical Journal for the Palatinate* asked:

"Must we not hesitate when we look proudly down upon men of lower races? Must we not remember the words, 'The first shall be last and the last shall be first'?" For putting these questions this official church organ was promptly suppressed.

Nanking *vs.* Tokyo

Chiang Kai-shek Worries When Gen. Tada Asks "New Set-up"

Who will emerge as the chief Chinese figure or figurehead for Japan in North China? That is the question which even the Japanese "overseers" themselves can not answer very soon, according to sarcastic Peiping press comments.

Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking Government, however, will not be the man if the Japanese Government follows the advice of Gen. Hayao Tada, new Commandant of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin.

Chiang Kai-shek, who has a tendency to be fiery in utterance, and to say things considered indiscreet by those about him, was the particular object of General Tada's wrath when the Japanese officer declared to twenty Japanese correspondents at Tientsin that "a new political set-up, politically as well as economically independent of Nanking, is necessary in China."

The slight but vigorous Chiang Kai-shek replied indirectly to the criticism of General Tada by arranging to send the Nanking National Government's Minister of War, Gen. Ho Ying-ch'in, to Japan very soon to "strengthen growing amity between China and Japan."

Another Manchuria?

The China Weekly Review (Shanghai), an American-owned publication, was told by its Tientsin correspondent: "It is clear that, without a single shot being fired, the Japanese have succeeded in creating in North China, particularly in Hopei and Chahar Provinces, a régime very similar to that which existed in Manchuria before the 'incident' of September 18, 1931, when the Chinese Government could not exercise full authority over that territory."

In a tone of conscious fairness about Japan's activities in North China, Baron Kimmochi Okura, former director of the South Manchuria Railway, wrote in the Dairen *Manchuria Daily News:*

"In giving assistance and guidance to North China our country should of course respect the sovereignty which China enjoys over that part of the country, and we must see to it that such guidance will be for the benefit of the millions living there."

Wide World

Chinese General Chiang Kai-shek: Japan would like to force him out

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Bell-Ringers for Health

Front-Door Canvass of Chronic Disease Begins This Month; Relief-Workers Will Feel the Pulses of 750,000 Families in Nineteen States; Then Doctors Can Prescribe

"Good afternoon, madam; I represent the United States Public Health Service. Have you any bad health in this home?"

Some such greeting will surprize many a housewife this fall, as members of a small army of relief-workers begin their front-door interviews about October 15. They will be taking the nation's first "health inventory"—a spectacular effort to learn just how serious and wide-spread is the problem of chronic disease.

The canvass will cover nineteen States. Supplementary information will be gathered from insurance companies, sick-benefit funds, and other agencies. Health conditions in 750,000 selected families, chosen as representative of various income-levels, will be recorded.

Investigators will attempt to find out how many people in America suffer from chronic illness or physical disability, how such illnesses are distributed geographically, how much time is lost from work as a result of them, and how illnesses and disabilities are affecting the capacity of the patient and his family to remain self-supporting.

A Changing Front

"The front is changing in man's battle against disease," explained *Science Service* recently.

"Part of this is due to the advance of science. Powerful weapons are at hand with which to hold in check such old foes as yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and the deficiency diseases like scurvy, rickets, and pernicious anemia.

"Part results from the appearance and spread of relatively new diseases such as epidemic encephalitis, infantile paralysis, and influenza.

"But another reason for the change in front, and one likely to be of increased importance in the future, is the change in age of the population.

"The American people are growing older. There are more middle-aged and older persons in the country and fewer children and young adults. This means that as a whole the population is outgrowing the childhood diseases and other ailments of an acute nature, and becoming more prone to the chronic diseases which appear in middle life. Cancer, heart-disease, rheumatism, and disabilities resulting from industrial accidents and diseases are becoming more important as health problems.

"Far-sighted public-health officials are alive to this changing front in disease warfare, and are beginning preparations for the fight. The first step, getting accurate knowledge of the enemy's strength and position, is now being taken."

This health-inventory project is the idea of Miss Josephine Roche, the vibrant, blue-eyed, prematurely gray-haired little woman

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Josephine Roche, who "can always find a battle-front"

who forsook social work and the operation of a coal company in Colorado last November to become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Public Health.

Miss Roche's interest in the downtrodden and defenseless won for her a national reputation. She gave the employees of her Rocky Mountain Fuel Company a square deal, and, with their cooperation, reclaimed a moribund concern. She infuriated rival mine-owners by inviting her workers to unionize—a species of high treason in the Colorado coal industry in those days.

This is her first large venture into the field of health, but its scope and purpose is of a piece with her other achievements.

"Josephine Roche can always find a battle-front," Marjorie Shuler has written in *The Christian Science Monitor*. "Twenty-five years ago she began her work for human welfare, and that work will go on."

The project's Director will be George St. John Perrott, dark-haired, scholarly statistician of the Public Health Service. With him will be associated Clark Tibbitts, also of the Public Health Service, as Field Director.

"One of America's greatest resources is the health and vitality of its people," wrote Mr. Perrott, last year, in *The Scientific Monthly*. "Health outranks in importance our natural resources of coal and iron and forests. It is infinitely more precious than our gold and silver, our bank deposits, or all the output of our factories.

"In the past, our energy and health made us the great nation that we are to-day. Has the health of the people of the country been damaged by the economic depression? Is sickness prevalent among the unemployed and their families? Are the sick receiving adequate medical care? Are the 'depression poor' getting enough food and a balanced diet? Are we bringing up a crop of malnourished children to be the victims of tuberculosis in later years?

"These are fair questions, important questions—but we are only beginning to answer them. For while we gathered voluminous statistics on mineral resources, bank deposits, and factory production, we know little about the health of the people as a whole except what we could surmise from the number of persons dying each year."

Money From WPA

Money for the inventory is coming from the New Deal's WPA, which has allotted $3,450,000. The choice of investigators, the supervision of the survey, and the general direction of the program, will be entirely the responsibility of the Public Health Service, with one proviso: 90 per cent. of the investigators must be taken from the relief-rolls in the particular community they are to cover. The others may be selected from anywhere the Director pleases.

Headquarters for the canvass will be in Detroit. States to be included are Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. The ninety or more chief cities and towns of these States actually will be the sites of the survey.

Training Provided

Since most of the investigators will be untrained, the Public Health Service is busy with schemes for imparting the necessary technique and finesse.

In a thick pamphlet called the "Supervisors' Manual," which the Public Health Service has gone to considerable pains to compile, as a guide for the project, a short speech for investigators is tentatively suggested.

"I am a representative of the Government in Washington," the timid worker is expected to begin. "In cooperation with your local health department we are trying to find out how much sickness there is in the country.

"We can not see every one. You have been picked as one of a representative group of this city. What we find out from you will be used by the Government in its fight on disease, so you can see that it is to your interest to answer the questions that I am going to ask you. Nobody will see your answers."

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700 Miles Per Hour

Guggenheims Back Rocket Developed by Goddard

The magic name of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh brought into national prominence again last week the achievements of a quiet, stocky, uncommunicative physicist whose life ambition has been to pierce the upper levels of the atmosphere by rocket.

He is Dr. Robert Hutchings Goddard, Professor of Physics at Clark University, now at work on a ranch near Roswell, New Mexico, where his experiments are carried on in secrecy. Money for his rockets is coming from the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation.

Problems Solved

Last week Harry F. Guggenheim, administrator of the fund, visited the scientist at Roswell, accompanied by Colonel Lindbergh. Doctor Goddard told them he had been able to solve two fundamental problems. He had devised a successful reaction-motor that runs on gasoline and liquid oxygen, and perfected a gyroscopic stabilizing device to keep the rocket on its course in vertical flight.

"Up to the present time there has been no attempt to obtain high speeds or altitudes of more than a few thousand feet," reported Mr. Guggenheim. "However, Doctor Goddard has already recorded speeds of approximately 700 miles per hour. During the coming year the research will be carried further, utilizing past experience to develop rockets capable of carrying various recording instruments.

"The object of this work is to obtain meteorological, astronomical, magnetic and other data at altitudes greatly exceeding those which can be reached by balloons of any type."

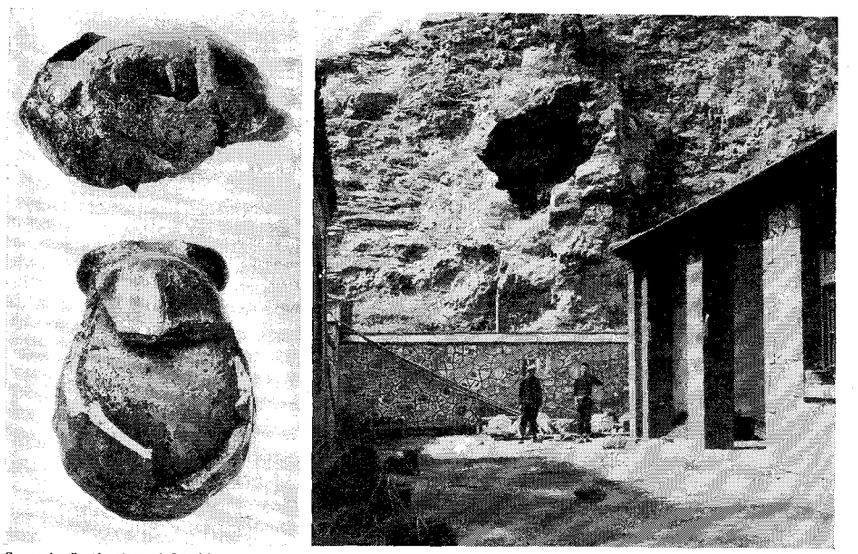
Zone of Mystery

Knowledge of the high places of the atmosphere is of utmost importance to science and human life. The upper stratosphere is a zone of mystery—"a zone," as Peter van Dresser pointed out in the September *Harpers Magazine*, "where rarefied gases react in obscure ways to radiations from the sun, moon and stars, where streams of ions weave in patterns almost astrological, where meteorites from outermost space strike and burn. . . .

"Here are set up the balances, the interplays of forces and elements which, as they flow about the atmospheric globe and work downward through its various strata, condition the weather for the day, the year, the decade. Here occur the great electronic tides controlled by radiation from bodies in the solar system and beyond, whose pulses are reflected in the operation of our radio network. Here begins the strange concatenation of influences which links sun-spot cycles ninety million miles away with the yearly thickness of fur worn by animals in North America, with the level of Lake Nyasa in Africa, and with environmental changes affecting our destinies with unknown profundity."

Dawn-Man's Meals

The Wife of "Peking Man" Was No Artist With the Broom; But She Left Record of Feeding Habits, Million Years Ago



Carnegie Institution of Washington

Profile (upper left) *and top view of skull of Peking Man, showing heavy ridge over the eye-sockets. The entrance to the cave where the skull was found appears above the laboratory* (right) *of the National Geological Survey at Chou Kou Tien, China*

Mrs. Sinanthropus Pekingensis, wife of Peking Man, whose ancient home in the Chou Kou Tien caves in northern China has recently been discovered, had little use for housework. She was untidy. Her husband was probably just as bad.

They let things pile up around—broken tools, marrow-sucked bones, ashes, piles of refuse from generations of meals.

That was about a million years ago. Conditions changed. Peking Man and his wife and family disappeared from the face of the earth. Water seeped through the roof of the caverns, carrying lime that cemented the garbage into a rock-like substance called *breccia*.

Prehistoric Food

Last week Dr. Ralph Works Chaney, a scientist whose special interest is in prehistoric plants and the plant-foods used by prehistoric peoples, announced that the breccia from caves near Chou Kou Tien, thirty miles west of Peiping [formerly Peking], contain a nearly complete record of the food consumed by some of man's earliest ancestors.

"The feeding habits of the earliest man-like animals have been known only through conjecture," Doctor Chaney reported in a bulletin issued by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Our human ancestors of a million years ago had not mastered the art of writing, and so did not leave grocery lists or books of recipes. . . .

"It was only with the discovery of a third race of primitive man, dating . . . back to the beginning of the Pleistocene, or Ice Age, that actual living quarters of our early ancestors were discovered."

These living quarters were caves in northern China, which have recently been explored for relics of early man by the National Geological Survey of China. Several skulls and numerous teeth of the earliest known human inhabitants of Asia have been found there during the past six years. Recently Doctor Chaney visited the caves and made his observations.

Technical Skill

As to the life and times of Peking Man, scientifically known as *Sinanthropus pekingensis*, Doctor Chaney says:

"Proof of his technical skill is found in the crudely fashioned flakes of quartz—the tools with which he cut and scraped. His use of fire is shown by the several feet of ashes, piled deeper against the walls of the cave where a not too fastidious Peking Woman may have swept them.

"Abundant fragments of charred bones indicate that here were cooked choice cuts of horses, bison, rhinoceroses and other game animals which have no living relatives in North China to-day.

"These animals indicate a plains country, probably with trees confined to the stream borders as in semiarid regions to-day."

Hackberry Pie

In one cave is a layer several inches thick, made up of thousands of fragments of the shells of hackberry seeds.

Considering the use to which these berries are put by modern Indians of the American Southwest, Doctor Chaney concludes that Peking Man—or more probably his wife—crushed the fruits fine, strained away the liquid, and discarded the shell fragments.

"The brain cavity in the skull of *Sinanthropus* definitely indicates that this early human race was capable of speech," he reports. "We can almost hear Peking Woman adjuring Peking Child, in a language lost in the obscurity of a million years, to eat his hackberry pudding."

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Catholics Pay Homage to Christ the King

Eucharistic Congress, Rich in Pageantry, Attracts Thousands to Cleveland; Cardinal Hayes Acts as Pope's Personal Representative; "Communionism" Challenges Communism

One hundred years after the Cross was raised above its first Catholic parish, Cleveland became last week the scene of one of the most august religious spectacles ever witnessed on the American continent—the seventh National Eucharistic Congress.

Newspapers the country over teemed with columns of narrative and description of the rich pageantry of the occasion, of a Prince of the Church, of prelates, of abbots and priests, monsignori and laymen, of the Knights of Columbus, of a city for the time transformed into a religious capital.

Foremost among the thousands who had come to pay homage to the Prince of Princes in the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist were two who were born in humble circumstances on the lower East Side of New York—Patrick Cardinal Hayes and Alfred E. Smith, "foremost Catholic layman in the United States," beloved of Catholics and non-Catholics alike.

Acme

Patrick Cardinal Hayes bestows blessing on throng that welcomes the Eucharistic Congress to Cleveland

There also was the Most Reverend Amleto Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Headed by the German-born Bishop Joseph Schrembs, Governor Davey and Mayor Davis and other prominent citizens, virtually the whole city turned out to greet the trainloads of visitors. So dense was the crowd that people were backed up into store-fronts on the concourse, necessitating locking the doors. Men and women crossed themselves as Cardinal Hayes passed under the arched swords of the fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus.

"Cardinal of Charity"

For Cardinal Hayes it was an especially great occasion. Pope Pius XI, who had raised to the high eminence the man orphaned as a boy at four, had now conferred on him another favor by making him his personal representative at the Eucharistic Congress.

It is said of the handsome, kindly-faced Cardinal that he loves laughter, children, and charities, and so generous is he with his purse that he is called the "Cardinal of Charity." Tho he is clothed with all the authority that goes with the Red Hat, received in 1924, he retains the humility that goes with a server of Christ and tells his "sins" to a Franciscan monk from the Church of St. Francis of Assisi.

Few non-Catholics understand the object and meaning of the Eucharistic Congresses, in which is observed the central Sacrament of the Catholic faith.

"Catholics," writes Gerard B. Donnelly, S.J., in *America*, New York Catholic weekly, "are taught to see Christ not only as Redeemer of the world, but also as its King. The title is not a metaphor. Catholics understand it literally. '*All* power is given to Me in heaven and *on earth*,' said Christ after the triumph of His Resurrection. And Catholics interpret the sentence to mean that God the Father has conferred two rewards upon His risen Son—first, a King's supreme authority, both spiritual and civil, over the peoples and governments of the earth, and, second, a royal, personal ownership of the world, its wealth and produce.

Source of All

"This means that Christ is not only head of His Church; He is also Lord of the world. He is not ruler of the Faithful alone; He is Master of all men, of every creed or none. He is, moreover, the source of all civil, as well as all spiritual, jurisdiction. All constitutions, parliaments, and administrations derive their just powers from Him. When a State makes unjust and immoral laws, it violates what in the strictest sense are the personal rights and personal authority of the Man Christ.

"In addition, this doctrine means—startling as it may seem—that Christ is titleholder of the sum total of the world's material goods. Field and mine with all their products, forest and water belong to Him. The plant and equipment of every industry and business are His. The earth is His and the fruits thereof. He is the Divine Capitalist—delegating to men, it is true, a sacred stewardship over earthly goods, but retaining to Himself the first title to them all. His and His alone are the power and glory of all those shining kingdoms which Satan the tempter long ago pointed out from a high mountain. For He is Christ the King, Lord of the World, Possessor of its riches, and Master of Men."

The doctrine was powerfully impressed on their hearers by all the speakers at the Eucharistic Congress in Cleveland, especial and damning reference being made to all those in authority who would dethrone God and make a mockery of Christian faith.

Former Governor Smith flung the challenge of "communionism" against communism. The people cheered him wildly as he said: "If my catechism is wrong and the Communists are right, I'd be better off being not a man but a horse. At least a horse doesn't have to sit in a dentist's chair. But believe me, the catechism is right and the Communists are wrong."

At the end of the Congress came the voice of Pope Pius from Castel Gandolfo, sounding the Apostolic Blessing.

Anniversary of English Bible

"I begyne to taste of Holy Schryptures," wrote Miles Coverdale to his friend Thomas Cromwell about 1527. Some years later, in 1535, he witnessed the printing of the Bible which he had translated "out of Douche (German) and Latyn into Englishe." It was the first complete printed English Bible, the celebration of whose 400th anniversary begins this week in the whole English-speaking world.

Coverdale's translation was done probably at Antwerp, and the printing is believed to have been done by Christopher Froschouer, famous Zurich printer. Coverdale knew German and Latin very well, and had some knowledge of French. But, as he acknowledged himself, he was less well equipped in Greek and Hebrew than William Tyndale, who had translated the New Testament into English.

Of Coverdale and his Bible, H. W. Hoare said in "The Evolution of the English Bible":

"Diffident and retiring in disposition, of delicate susceptibility, literary dexterity and resource, with a wonderful ear for cadence and rhythm, it is to Coverdale we owe so much of the beautiful music which seems to well up out of the perennial springs of our Authorized Version."

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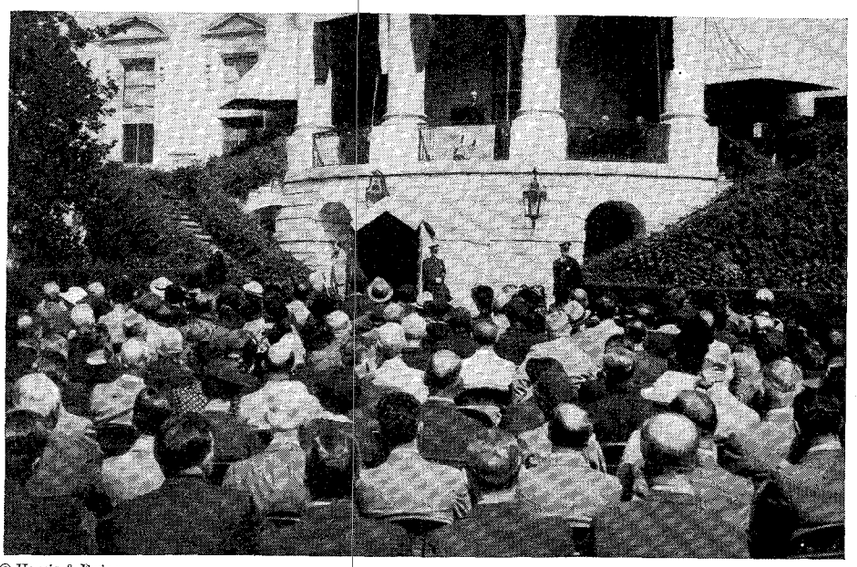
Taking Up the Charity Burden

Gerard Swope, at Human Needs Conference, Predicts Growing Generosity of Corporations to Welfare Movements



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President Roosevelt on White House balcony makes plea to Human Needs Conference to support private relief agencies

One-sixth of America's population to-day needs material relief. From 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 children under eighteen years of age are in families dependent upon aid.

The five hundred delegates to the 1935 meeting for the Mobilization of Human Needs knew this when they gathered in Washington last week. Under the sun-drenched south portico of the White House they heard President Roosevelt announce that the Federal Government is withdrawing as rapidly as possible from the field of emergency relief.

Sitting comfortably in the green retreat at the Presidential home, the delegates could draw upon their own experiences as they heard the President say:

"It can not be emphasized too often that the task that you have been doing all these years is far broader than relief. The public must realize more and more the great and necessary work you are doing in such fields as nursing, hospitals, child welfare, recreation and youth guidance. Such services as these have not been and can not be assumed as a responsibility of the Federal Government except in a most limited degree."

Among the listeners was Gerard Swope, Chairman of the 1935 Mobilization. He began his march to fame and fortune as a helper in the General Electric Company, to become, in turn, Manager of that company, its General Sales Manager in New York and, since May, 1922, its President. Mr. Swope can show degrees from six colleges and can wear on his chest the ribbons of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and of a member of the Order of the Rising Sun.

Tax Deductions

Expressing a thought latent in many minds, Mr. Swope voiced gratitude that the tax bill passed by Congress this year "not only removes all obstacles which in the past made some corporations hesitant about their right to give, but recognizes their right to deduct contributions from their taxable income [the deductions are allowable up to 5 per cent. of net income, a large percentage, since most corporation gifts rarely rise above 1 or 2 per cent.]."

For this reason, Mr. Swope was hopeful that corporations would give more generously to community chests this year.

The percentage of corporation contributions for a decade, a *Christian Science Monitor* special correspondent pointed out, has been between 20 and 25 per cent. of the total contributions.

"At this rate," he adds, "contributions of corporations to community chests have amounted to as much as $22,000,000 in one year.

"Manufacturing corporations give nearly half, retail and wholesale trade a quarter, banks and trust companies about 10 per cent. and public utilities—other than transportation—only about 6 per cent."

Private Duty

To dispel "the dangerous and destructive illusion" that the Social Security Bill enacted by Congress makes it unnecessary to raise money this year for private welfare work, Walter Lippmann, publicist, pointed out in an address to the delegates that the long-term Federal provisions for social security "will not take effect for years and that the emergency provisions for relief are certainly going to be reduced rapidly. . . . Therefore, the responsibility for the relief of human needs will be increasingly from now on local and voluntary, rather than Federal and compulsory."

In the words of Mr. Swope, who set himself to the task of raising the necessary millions, "It's still necessary to be a good neighbor."

"Lutherans, Unite!"

The "Missouri Synod" Decides to Work for Church Merger

Let the Lutherans unite before speaking of a wider Christian unity, was the suggestion last week of the Rev. George C. Koenig, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, the Bronx, New York.

The suggestion was immediately adopted by the annual ministerial Conference of the Atlantic District of the "Missouri Synod," meeting at St. Luke's (Lutheran) Church, New York. Dr. Arthur Brunn of Brooklyn, president of the district, was authorized to name a committee to formulate a plan of union.

The Lutheran doctrines were introduced into the United States in 1623, by Dutch colonists on Manhattan Island. Fifteen years later Swedish colonists introduced them into Delaware, and the Swedes were followed by the Palatines in Pennsylvania and New York in 1710, and by the Salzburgers in Georgia in 1734.

Tho all Lutherans accept the three ecumenical creeds—the Apostles, the Nicene, and the Athanasian—as well as the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism, the Lutherans in the United States are divided into three main bodies, several minor bodies and a number of independent congregations.

The three main bodies are the United Lutheran Church of America, the American Lutheran Conference and the Synodical Conference.

Unity Urged

"All the followers of Jesus Christ, Lutherans and Protestants, Roman and Greek Catholics, should be one," said Mr. Koenig, as quoted in the New York *Times*. "But, before going so far afield, our own Lutheran house must be put in order.

"The world is treated to the sorry spectacle of church bodies bearing the same name and professing adherence to the same confessions of faith actively, and, at times, even acridly opposed to one another. We have the United Lutheran Church of America, the American Lutheran Church, and, if our 'Missouri Synod' will change its name, perhaps also the Lutheran Church in America.

"In one community there may be from one to a dozen Lutheran congregations, each proclaiming its own brand of Lutheranism.

"There is no clear-cut issue to account for the various Lutheran groupings. No major theological battle between Lutheran synods has been fought during the last decade or so. But sharpshooters are on the alert and let anybody on the other side be so foolish as to expose himself, and he will soon rue it."

The first thing to try, suggested Mr. Koenig, is a spirit of charity. "Ecclesiastical polemics are not, as a rule, characterized by that spirit," he said. "Children of God take a keen delight in mauling each other. But Lutheran unity is willed of God."

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Mrs. Gangster's Lot

The Criminal's Wife Is a Haunted, Worried Woman

"Every crime wave throughout the country and its subsequent activity on the part of the 'G men' draws into the police net not only the criminal the police are looking for, but his wife, as well," writes Frances McCormack in the New York *Sun*.

"Some newspapers refer to her as the 'gun-moll.' We are all familiar with the Hollywood version of her. . . . She must be slim, platinum-haired, and ready to die for her man.

"What is she like in real life? . . . Does she roll in proverbial wealth that her law-breaking spouse has tucked away for her while he is in jail?

"Is she ever an aid to society in rehabilitating her husband? . . .

Adage Holds True

"An analysis of case records . . . shows only one thing—that the moth-eaten adage 'crime doesn't pay' still holds true. Most prisoners' wives are left penniless. . . .

"This includes the wives of the so-called big shots who had plenty of money when they were engaged in their illegal enterprises.

"The wives, in most cases, are not active participants in the game of matching wits against the law. . . . In 90 per cent. of the cases they are totally unaware that their husbands are engaged in illegal enterprises. . . .

Unglamourous Creature

"The prisoner's wife is no glamourous creature, but usually a haunted, worried woman who spends her time shielding her children from the truth of their father's whereabouts.

"Police authorities are often surprized to note the poor conditions existing in the homes of the alleged big shots whose easy money has flowed into Broadway amusement places and Harlem night-clubs.

" 'Bare and squalid' is the usual report. Three or four rooms in a run-down tenement are all most of the gangsters provide for their wives and children—instalment house-furniture which is usually so much in arrears that it is taken at the time of the husband's conviction and the wife has no money to pay for further instalments.

"If there is any money in the family, it goes to pay the lawyer's fees, which are usually heavy for defending a man against whom there is a weight of evidence. Your big shot and lesser gangland leader is a poor provider, and sometimes unfaithful to the woman who bears his name and his children. . . .

Lives in Poverty

"One woman, whose husband was noted for his generosity to hall-boys, hotel clerks, and race-track habitués, had to pawn the clothes and shoes her husband wore to jail and exchanged for a prison garb so that she would have enough money to feed her three small children until the relief-worker would come to see her."

New Approach to Liquor Problem

Council for Moderation, Backed by a Rockefeller and a Ford, Is Committed to the Idea of Responsible Drinking

Acme

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who urged a "development of self-control"

"We may repeal Prohibition, but we can not repeal the Liquor Problem," Senator Capper of Kansas once remarked.

But John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Edsel Ford believe there is a way to make Liquor less of a Problem—in a word, Moderation.

So they are backing the Council for Moderation, Inc.

As its name implies, this Council is a group committed to the idea that moderation is better than excess. To THE LITERARY DIGEST it was explained that:

"The Council proposes, over a period of years, to employ the best available educational methods to create an attitude of individual responsibility toward the use of liquor."

Broadside in the Press

One of these methods was instantly apparent last week when many newspapers carried the Council's first advertisement. The opening paragraph tersely said:

"Do you believe that some people drink too much? That too much drinking is a social menace? That a clear head and a clear mind produce clear thinking? That moderation in living and drinking is better than excess?"

Before this broadside in the press, there was useful spade-work. For one thing, the Council classified the public according to use of alcoholic beverages, finding these four principal groups:

1. The excessive users, or abusers, of alcoholic beverages.
2. The moderate users, who range from the most abstemious to those who reach the very upper limits of what might be called moderation.
3. Young persons who have not yet reached the age when they can legally purchase alcoholic beverages in public places, and who, either from choice or because of parental control, forego the use of them in their homes.
4. The adult abstainer.

Statutory prohibition is definitely out. This Council has no interest in that "noble experiment."

Abstinence and Coercion

Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller gave a clear indication of what the Council is shooting at when he said in his foreword to "Toward Liquor Control," by Raymond B. Fosdick and Albert L. Scott:

"I was born a teetotaler and I have been a teetotaler on principle all my life. . . . But . . . the majority of the people of this country are not yet ready for total abstinence, at least when it is attempted through legal coercion."

Deeply religious, self-effacing, and decidedly a family man, the son of Standard Oil's founder primarily is a philanthropist. It is partly due to his philanthropy that the Council of Moderation is vigorously getting at the roots of the problem of using, not abusing, liquor.

The other foster-parent of this Council is the tall, ever-smiling son of Henry Ford. In many respects he is like his father, but does not have his shyness.

Yet his millions have not made him a snob. Sometimes he dons overalls and puts in a day at the factory. He wears the same size derby-hat as his father and often takes his father's hat by mistake, much to the elder Ford's annoyance. He calls his father "the big chief." Also to his father's annoyance.

His hobbies are astrology and higher mathematics. His favorite sports are tennis, golf, and boxing.

A Firm Stand

Taking no sides, Wet or Dry, the Council states its stand firmly with:

"The Council will not oppose abstainers in their efforts to persuade others to follow their personal example in declining to use alcoholic beverages. We think it only fair that the abstainer refrain from opposing the Council in its efforts to keep moderate users of alcohol from becoming immoderate."

Nor does the Council inject itself into any argument as to what constitutes moderation.

Rather, it will not "attempt to define moderation in terms of amounts consumed or give opinions as to how much of different kinds of liquor can be taken within the bounds of moderate use; each individual must determine the matter for himself."

The Council's task is, instead "to give warning that alcoholic beverages, if consumed at all, must be taken with caution, and that overindulgence is a socially reprehensible thing."

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Is This Almost the Great American Play?

"Winterset," Maxwell Anderson's New Tragedy in Blank Verse, Lies Somewhere Near the Goal of Every Native Dramatist, Arousing Critics to Rapt Acknowledgment of Its Force

Vandamm

Richard Bennett, left, *and Burgess Meredith in "Winterset," a play into which the author, Maxwell Anderson, poured fury, pity, compassion, and contempt*

Maxwell Anderson, a craggy man with a jaw like a barge and a mustache clamped on his upper lip as tho some one had thrown a spent bottle-brush at him and it had stuck there, very possibly is the greatest living dramatic poet.

The superficials of his appearance are in direct antithesis to what customarily is expected of a poet's outward look. Fortunately, the externals no longer are of consequence. A gunman may look like a ballet-master, and often does, and a dramatic poet of majestic powers may look like a wrestler dressed up for a Sunday picnic and, in this case, does.

Mr. Anderson's stride to the pinnacle has been firm and direct. He has, with deliberateness, chosen to make his plays in a field shunned by even the most sincere contemporary dramatists.

Vigor in Poetry

Thus, in this country, Mr. Anderson is almost alone. Even if he were not, even if plays in verse were the custom rather than the exception, it is likely he would be almost alone. He has a vast talent for this, a vigor which works right into his plays and makes them tower.

He has celebrated England's two greatest queens in plays of rich flavor and glossy beauty. He has dipped his pen in salute to the ragged heroes of Valley Forge, and has considered such passing figurines as faithless wives, doomed murderers, bridegrooms on nothing-a-week and, of course, in "What Price Glory?" the men of the World War.

Up in the forefront of his works stands his new play, "Winterset," a play into the verse of which he has poured fury, pity, compassion, contempt and a curious philosophy which winds up with the moral that it is best to live by compromise and, if one doesn't, it is much better to be dead.

Before its New York première, which was in the capable, proud hands of Guthrie McClintic, its producer, a few treasured friends, and a few foes, what's more, were permitted to read the play in cold print.

Each one emerged from his reading with fire in his eyes and excitement trembling in his voice. In playing form, the evidence is that these readers were not unduly emotional. The first performance was marred in three critical places by fumbling on the part of the actors. Nonetheless, it stood up square, strong and eloquent, an honest, moving play of heroic depth.

"There are several ways to bolster a superlative, even a superlative loosed so debonairly and so early in the year," writes Gilbert Gabriel, Drama Critic for the New York *American*. "My way can only be to repeat it. 'Winterset' is without doubt, and with all due regard for all the earnest innovators and expert adapters who so dignify the dramatists' profession in our midst to-day, one of the finest plays which any American has ever written.

"Shakespearian? Precisely, patently—and successfully. So Shakespearian that Mr. Anderson himself points to his master with good grace in the very last line of his play."

Mr. Gabriel, too, is properly irritated by fumbling players when faced with the work of giving life to such a play.

"There will be better, clearer performances of 'Winterset' than we saw last night," he concludes. "There have got to be. It is a play too fine for patience with a single imperfection."

Hammond Dissents

This virtually complete enthusiasm is not shared by Percy Hammond, who, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, felt that the mixture of blank verse and straightforward prose dialog was a mistake in the author's judgment.

"There appeared at times," he explains, "to be a certain haziness in its recital, due perhaps to the mixed medium employed, but it was clear that it was about a group of urban unfortunates entangled in a sort of Sacco-Vanzetti murder case. Deeds of violence punctuated the song and story, both of which had persuasive utterance from McClintic's facile cast. Slaughter vied with music at the ending—a bloody conclusion to a melodious opera—with the hero (Burgess Meredith) and the heroine (Margo) pretending with ability to be lost in the mists between here and heaven."

It didn't make truth for Mr. Hammond, who ends his report thus:

"The somewhat mysterious Margo, a fairy child with a lovely voice and an eery way of doing things, contributes to the performance of a murky drama that, no doubt, I should have enjoyed last night more than I did. I tried my best to believe in it, and it was possibly my fault that I could not."

The most succinct description of the story is made by Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times:*

"There has been a legal murder. Some one has been convicted and executed for a pay-roll assassination he did not commit, and the gloomy ruin under one of the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge is swarming with evil people who are determined to keep the secret buried. *Trock*, whose soul is blood-stained, is ready to kill every one else in the world lest his guilt be whispered. But the son of the man who was executed is walking the earth, bound that justice shall be done to his father's memory. He stumbles into the one refuse-heap where the evidence he needs is lurking."

"It is heady stuff, this poetic tragedy," believes Burns Mantle of the New York *Daily News*. "And of an eloquence the native drama seldom attains. It is a drama of the spirit born out of such a physical setting as Gorki found for his 'Night Lodging.' Mostly it commands an exalted beauty of line and scene that holds an audience that is startled into wonder a little breathless and misty-eyed.

"An event," he concludes, "of importance, this production."

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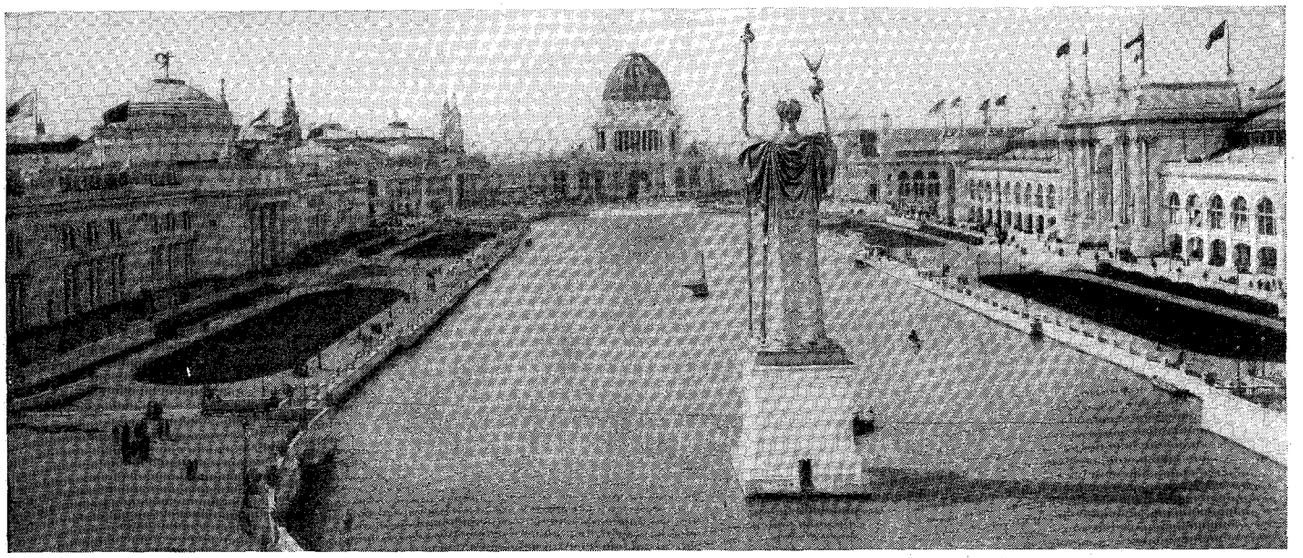
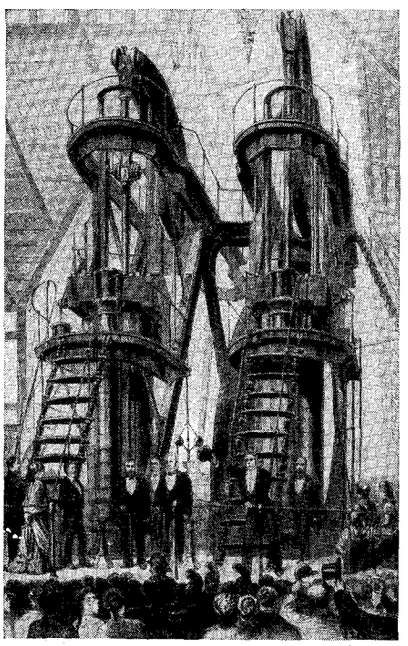
A Panorama of World's Fairs



Culver Service

Architectural splendor around lagoon at the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893



Brown Brothers

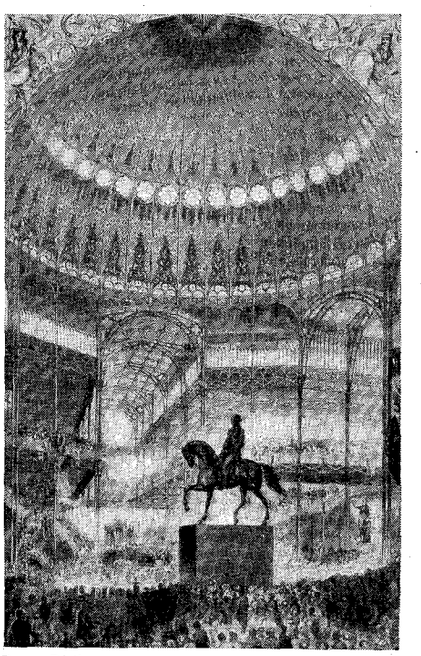
Philadelphia Centennial, 1876

Fairs are almost as old as civilization itself. From the early days when fairs were religious gatherings where people sold and traded goods, through the days of sectional exhibits and national fairs, came the international exposition. Announcement that New York City would have an exposition, in 1939, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the full establishment of the United States Government and that it would be the most ambitious world's fair ever undertaken, brought to mind other great American fairs.

Philadelphia's Centennial Exposition in 1876 in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was America's first big successful fair.

The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 was even bigger and more successful. The buildings made of imitation marble gave the fair the name of "White City."

A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1933, begun at the worst of the depression, was successful enough in its first season to reopen again in 1934, and become the most successful of all the United States fairs.



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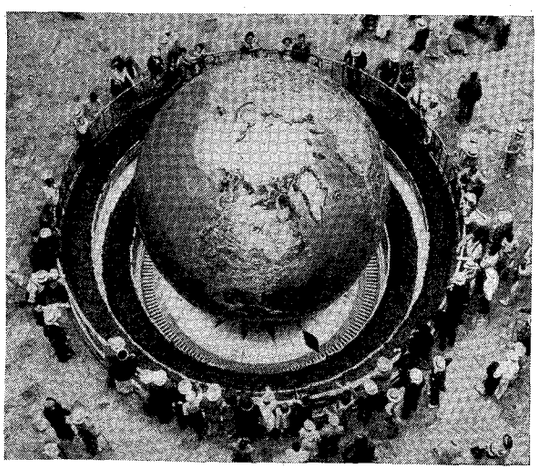
Crystal Palace, New York, 1853



A Century of Progress, Chicago, 1933

Brown Brothers

Back in the "gay 'nineties" at Chicago Columbian Exposition

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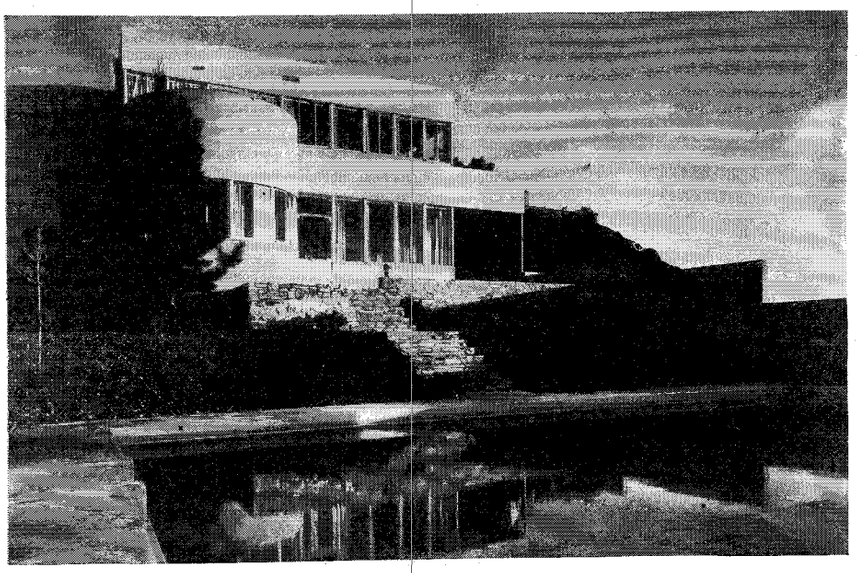
Modern Art and Architecture on Display

New York's Museum, Founded by Three Public-Spirited Women, Adds to Its Already Excellent Record With Current Exhibits of Léger, Neutra, and Wiemeler



Anna Sten's house at Santa Monica, California, designed by Richard J. Neutra

On a June day in 1929, three wealthy New York women decided it was high time for something to be done about modern art in America. Paris had its Luxembourg as well as its Louvre, Londoners could go to the Tate, and New Yorkers had only the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The three acted upon their decision. As a result, art-lovers for six years have had reason to thank Miss Lizzie P. Bliss, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, through whose efforts the Museum of Modern Art was founded.

With the opening of a new season this week, the Museum's patrons had an opportunity to see the latest in a series of consistently lively exhibits. Until October 24, the Museum will show canvases of the French painter, Fernand Léger; works of the German book-binder, Ignatz Wiemeler; and models, plans, and photographs of modern architecture in California.

Great Cubists

Léger, a Museum bulletin says, is "frequently called one of the four great Cubists." In another publication, "A Brief Survey of Modern Art," Alfred Barr, Jr., the Museum's Director, concedes that "we dislike pictures which we do not understand and often condemn them as 'radical' or 'bolshevik.'"

To different spectators, only one of these statements will seem applicable to the works of Léger, who painted first under the influence of Cézanne and Rousseau, and then turned to entirely different modes of expression. The tendency away from realism, fostered by Picasso and his fellow cubists, was extended, says Doctor Barr, "until there were few traces of any recognizable object in their pictures . . . the painters have made it quite clear that their chief interest is in the design, in esthetic qualities of line, color, and texture, rather than in the objects portrayed." Taking part in this movement, Léger developed a formula in which figures were simplified to solid geometrical essentials.

The California architects represented at the Modern Museum this month are Richard J. Neutra, R. M. Schindler, A. C. Zimmerman and William Wilson Wurster, as well as Cedric Gibbons, Hans Dreier, and Paul Nelson, Hollywood set-designers.

Of the entire group, however, Richard J. Neutra is perhaps most worthy of note. Born in Vienna in 1892, he came to America in 1923. Since then he has been a constantly vital force in modern American architecture. His Garden Apartments in Los Angeles are well known. His experimental public school and kindergarten outside Los Angeles are equally original, with glass walls, and outside patios adjoining each of the five classrooms. This edifice cost only $38,500.

Elsewhere Neutra has built apartment-houses with balconies and roof-terraces in the European style, and modern homes built on visible steel skeletons, which give the appearance of a series of boxes placed upon upright poles.

Five times winner in major architectural competitions, Neutra will himself be a judge of architecture in the Olympics next year. As critic and author, he has conveyed American ideas to Europe and Japan.

Energetic, thoroughly absorbed in his various projects, he rises at four in the morning, working uninterruptedly for more than fourteen hours. He loves reading but has no time to read, enjoys society "but not too much of it," and prefers tramping in the mountains. Despite this somewhat taxing régime, he still has brown hair, weighs 160 pounds, and has a jolly disposition.

The third star of the Museum's current show, Ignatz Wiemeler, is German-born and has spent almost his entire life studying and teaching the art of book-binding. He is now head of his department at Leipzig's Academy for Graphic Art. In the present exhibit are fifty-four of his volumes, as well as a step-by-step illustration of the book-binding process.

Attendance at the Fifty-third Street headquarters, New York, has increased steadily. Especially popular were the Diego Rivera exhibit which was shown to 56,519 in six weeks, and the first show in 1929, when the works of Cézanne, Gauguin, Seurat, and van Gogh attracted 47,293.

After the current exhibit the Museum will show the works of Le Corbusier and van Gogh, the Mrs. Rockefeller, Jr., collection, Cubism and "abstract" art, and finally "modern painters and sculptors as illustrators."

The Museum of Modern Art's avowed purposes are to increase the appreciation and understanding of art throughout the country, and to encourage living artists by exhibiting their work.

As one of its publications, "The Public As Artist," puts it: "There is no good reason to wait a quarter of a century to see and know a work of art."

A Titian Changes Hands

Another European art-treasure arrived in New York last week. Hitherto unexhibited, it was Titian's portrait of a Venetian lady, which had for years belonged to an unnamed European royal house and recently became the property of John Bass, President of a Puerto Rican sugar company.

Works by Titian do not change hands often. This transaction was of even greater interest than usual, for, unlike most of the master's other paintings, it is comparatively unknown. It has, however, been

Wide World

Titian's portrait of Donna Cecilia Mocenigo di Venezia

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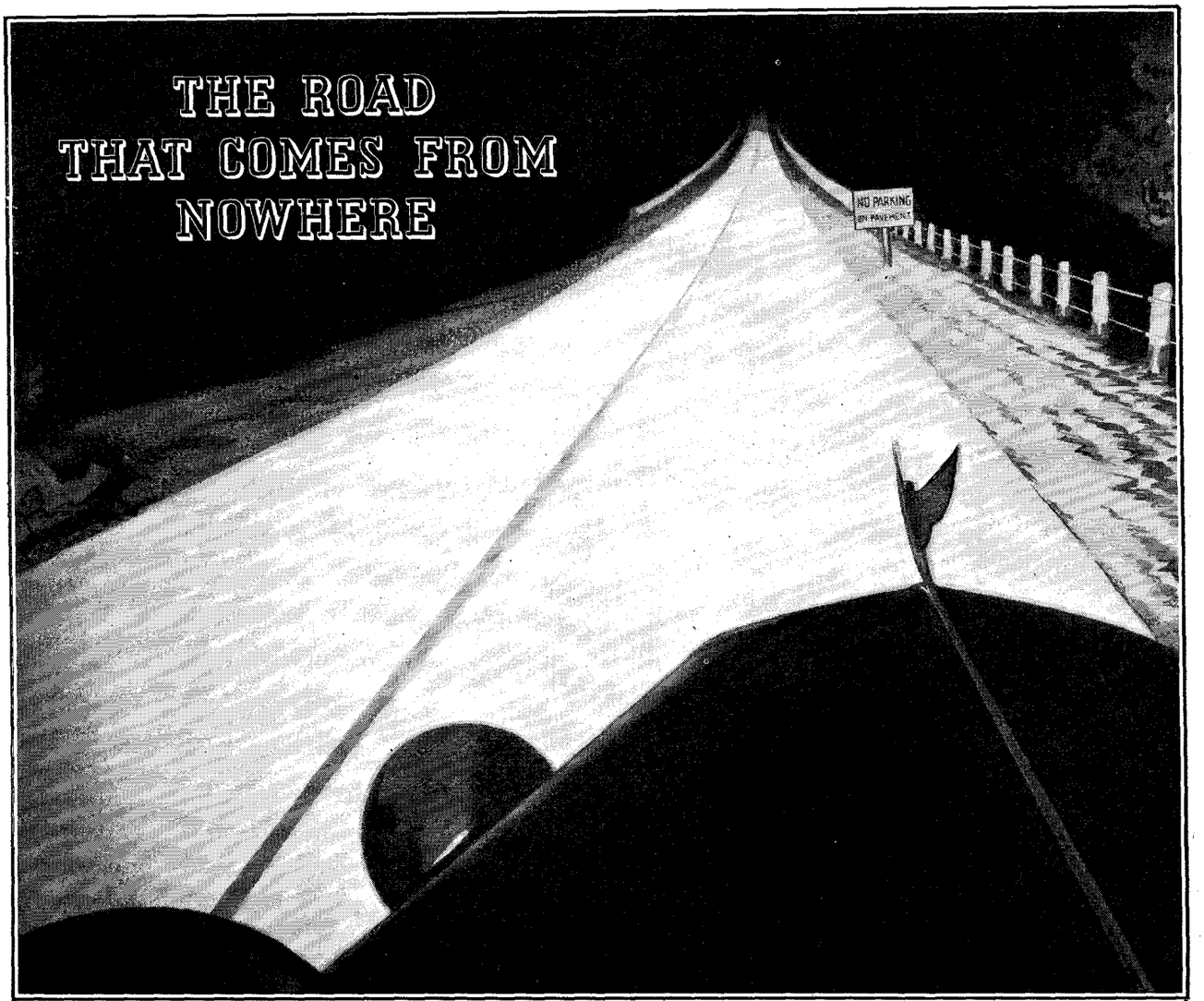

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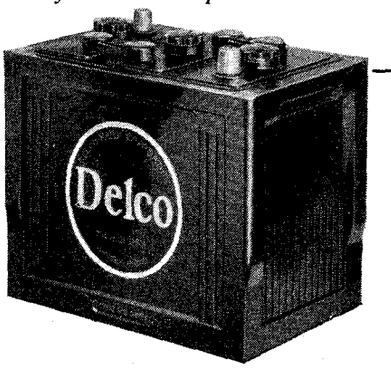

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commented upon by a few authorities. The New York *Times* quoted Prof. William Suida's work on Titian:

"The portrait of a young lady dressed in olive gray, painted on canvas, is, in my opinion, an original Titian, executed about 1560. According to authentic tradition, it represents Donna Cecelia Mocenigo di Venezia, daughter of Leonardo Mocenigo. The softly executed modeling of the head, the masterly broad handling of the costume, and the certainty of the nuances of tone show us the whole sovereignty of the master."

Further authentication has been given by Dr. Gustave Glueck, Director of the Historical Art Museum in Vienna, who wrote:

"The painting . . . is, in my opinion, an excellent work by Titian from his later period, distinguished through its lively characterizing, noble colors, and spiritually picturesque handling."

From the days of his early thirties, Titian was successful, painting frescoes and portraits in Padua, Venice, and Ferrara, where he executed his masterpiece "The Assumption of the Madonna."

Dunning Letters

Receiving commissions from many royal patrons, including Charles V of Germany and Philip II of Spain, Titian was forced throughout his life to send dunning letters to those for whom he worked. He complained bitterly, the year he died, because he had done so much for twenty years, with such little return.

By contrast it may be noted that one of Titian's paintings was sold in 1931 for $20,500, another changed hands the year before for $42,525, while a valuation of $150,000 was placed on a third canvas "discovered" at about the same time.

Speaking of Titian, "The World's Great Pictures" says: "His prolificness, his fame, and his glory, are worthy of comparison with those of Rubens. . . . He was the great artistic genius of his day, and a perfectly happy man. . . . He immortalized all his most famous and highly placed contemporaries, and all the most beautiful women of his day. . . . The majority of his portraits are masterpieces."

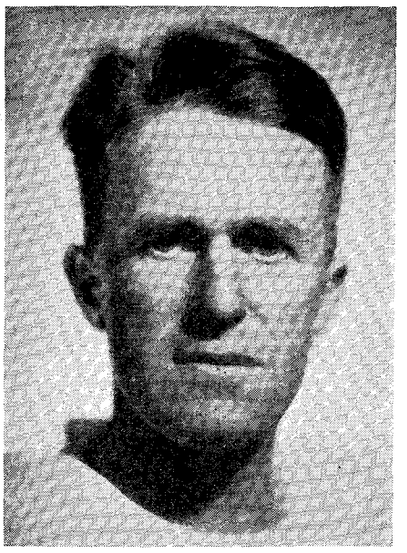
A Painter of Dogs

"Pointers," on the cover of this issue, is an oil by the animal painter, Edwin Megargee. Throughout a lifetime Megargee has been painting pedigreed dogs, blooded live stock, and prize poultry. It was his prize drawing of cochin-china fowl in an illustrators' competition for a live-stock publication which started him on his career.

An outdoor man, his association with his subjects is intimate and practical. He rides horses, breeds Scotch terriers, shoots over pointers and setters, has hunted big game in Canada, and has been a breeder of live stock.

His work has been done in oils, water-color, pastel, or etching. He has long been active in an attempt to revive the art of aquatinting once used in old English sporting prints.

Among the Outstanding Books



Howard Coster

One of the last photographs of Aircraftsman Shaw, better known as T. E. Lawrence

"Seven Pillars of Wisdom." By T. E. Lawrence. 672 pp., illustrated. [Doubleday, Doran and Company, Garden City; $5.]

Appearance in a popular priced edition of the book on which rests the fame and glamorous tradition of Lawrence of Arabia, is not likely to add or to subtract one cubit from the stature of the one romantic legend to which the mechanized World War gave birth. Recently Lawrence died prosaically from a motor-cycle accident in England. People said he had preferred to be buried obscurely as Private T. E. Shaw, in protest against the unkept promises of the Allies to the Arabs, who, it will be remembered, cut the Turkish rear under Field Marshal Allenby and thus rendered Germany's Ottoman ally nigh onto hors de combat.

Lawrence in the years 1919 and 1920 was able to shut himself up to set down his memoir of the revolt of the Arabs. He has given grateful credit to Mr. and Mrs. George Bernard Shaw for suggestions "and for all the present semicolons." The manuscript was put to press under a publishers' censorship coyly designed to pique the public curiosity.

It was first published privately in this country in 1926, to protect the American copyright. Only ten books comprised the edition and the cost, prohibitive to the ordinary reader, was fixed deliberately to snuff out the demand. As one recollects, the American publisher astonished the cognoscenti and the literati of New York by giving a tea in honor not of the author, but of what was to become known in great awe as "the million-dollar book."

Lawrence did, indeed, boil down the "Seven Pillars" into 130,000 words for a popular work known as "Revolt in the Desert"; but the fact that many things were known to have been omitted only served to create the impression that still more had been suppressed. It was a further confirmation that "silence is golden." What the heralds of the publishers had not even dreamed of hinting was promptly assumed throughout the English-speaking world as cold fact: that the "Seven Pillars" was so much political and diplomatic dynamite.

Imperial Friction

The unabridged account does have its acid moments, as witness the sarcasm: "My popularity with the Staff in Egypt, due to the sudden help I had lent to Sir Archibald's prejudices, was novel and rather amusing." Imperial friction is indicated, as when the Australian officers protested that the burial place selected for dead Turks would drive them from their garden in Damascus and Lawrence writes: "My jerky reply was that I hoped to God it would." There is a sardonic coldness of understanding in the description of Field Marshal Allenby: "Gigantic and red and merry, fit representative of the Power which had thrown a girdle of humor and strong dealing around the world."

It was Lawrence who had gone into Arabia to discover that Feisal was neither too aged, too clever, "too clean" nor too cool to have the efficient qualities of leadership which Britain required in an Arab revolt calculated to set the Central Powers down with a thump by the defeat of their ally guarding the back door.

The other day a tiny item appeared in the cable dispatches, relating that England and France were now prepared to help the Arabs rebuild a railroad torn up by Lawrence and Feisal. Thanks to the "Seven Pillars" even the reader ignorant of military stratagems will easily grasp the decisiveness of that war-time destruction of Turkey's sensitive artery of communication.

But concerning the subtleties attributed to Lawrence of the legend, the book has little to say. It is rather the report of a frank and openminded agent who won over the distrustful Arabs by straight dealing. Perhaps Lawrence became the great tradition because it did not occur to minds which achieved less and suspected more, that "square-shooting" might do what conniving intrigue could not. Those accustomed to the complication of simple things are likely to be so surprized by the clarity of the "Seven Pillars" as to reach for the adjective, "Homeric."

Worth Reading

"My Country and My People." By Lin Yutang. 382 pp. (Reynal and Hitchcock—John Day, New York; $3.) A Chinese speaks for China—in English.

"Government in Business." By Stuart Chase. 296 pp. (The Macmillan Company, New York; $2.) In which the economist of the depression proposes a program.

"The Stars Look Down." By A. J. Cronin. 626 pp. (Little, Brown and Company, Boston; $2.50.) More industrial strife—this time, coal in England.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

MOUNTAIN FOX HUNT

BY JAMES STILL

Fox in the thorn-patch . . .

Shrill notes of a sheep's horn billow down the hills
Crusted with shadows. Fetch the long rifle from the wall,
Draw ramrod and tallow-dipped rag through the slender shaft
Awakening a dulled skill. Bring out the rusty bullet mold
With a finger of lead; blow a slow fire upon the cold hearth.
Shave the lead pellets to a good roundness ere the wildcat
Chills the night with his crying.

Call up the yawning hounds from the chimney's warmth
Beneath the puncheon floor. Call up the dusty hounds
With a rasher of sow-belly and a greasy corn-pone
While the fog loiters in the valleys and dark coves
Over blossoming elder and wine-red sumac,
And a swollen moon rides the sky-orchards.
Bright on the mountain the hunter's fire strips darkness down
From quavering poplars fluting the night;
And slouched shadows wall the glow against a taller sky
Listening through the leaf-sounds. Listening:

The hills muff the long crying, then suddenly clear
Over razor-back ridges comes a wild freshet of barking.
Hounds flow down the slope in a narrowing sweep
And up again in brown tidal strokes.
Their voices are the wild trumpets
Catching the night air for their blasting:
Thin, high-nasal the young hounds with soft brown eyes
Burst into a stark tenor. Thunderous and earthy,
The bass-viol music of old hounds rends the damp air.

Gaunt and anxious the swiftening pace
Flings the dogs clamoring down the trail
Where an odd prescience guiding padded feet shall fail
And a gum-stump mark the end of a perilous way.

In the stern interval when warm blood stains the earth
And the mellow dulcimers of the hounds' throats are still,
A catamount cries the chilled and living day.

—*Poetry*, Chicago.

"THERE IS A TIDE"

BY JOSEPHINE JOHNSON

There was an hour when I saw the shore—
Almost my eager feet had touched the sand;
Illimitably lovely was the land
Beyond the breakers and the foam's white roar.
I stretched my arms—my very heartstrings tore—
With all my strength I struggled toward the strand—
But intervening with relentless hand
Cross-currents thrust me back. I could no more.

Now the tide ebbs and with the undertow
I am swept ever further but to sea.
The great waves dash against me, blow on blow,
But oh, lost land of all felicity—
Broken, defeated, careless of the night—
Even in death I hold you in my sight!

—*New York Times.*

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In weighing the merits of a new suit every man considers first the quality of the fabric. CLAN-CROFT fabrics are 100% imported Scotch wools - - unusally live, hardy and resilient - - loomed by the famous KENWOOD MILLS exclusively for TIMELY CLOTHES at Rochester, makers of Clan-Croft Suits. Timely Clothes tailor these superfine woolens along authentic English lines with infinite care to every needling detail - - assuring proper fit, ample comfort, lasting style and long, long wear, so important to the man who intelligently invests his clothing dollar. Write us direct if your dealer does not serve you with the genuine Clan-Croft Suit, tailored by Timely Clothes.
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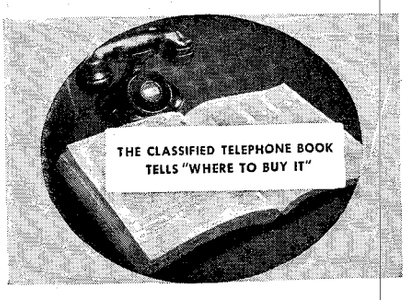
"I put my finger right on the agent"
It's easy to find who sells what you want —through the classified telephone directory. Many advertised brands and services are listed. Take insurance, for instance. You'll find agents listed under these trade names.

Alliance Insurance Co. of Phila.
Auto-Owners Insurance Co.
Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance
Employers Mutuals of Wausau, Wisconsin
Indemnity Insurance Co. of North America
Insurance Co. of North America
Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Co.



On the Current Screen

On a slumbrous Hollywood evening, some months ago, the assembled executives of Columbia Pictures emerged from a wayside film-theater too stunned to utter a word. Their ordinarily casual eyes snapped with excitement, their gait was stiff-legged with suddenly fired pride.

Out of hand, out of all expectancy, they had just discovered that an impertinent snippet of a picture, issued from their studio quietly and unostentatiously, had turned into a spry, gay comedy of enormous stature. The picture was "It Happened One Night," and Miss Claudette Colbert, cracking romantic jokes with Clark Gable, was largely responsible for this unsuspected, furious success.

Naturally, a glib scenarist, bored to death with Hollywood formulas, a protean director, sharing the same vast ennui for factory-made films, and Mr. Gable assisted mightily in the fortune of that picture. But Miss Colbert was in the van of these three.

Search for a Story

Since then, the same executives have clawed the prose-markets of the world in search of a story to follow "It Happened One Night." It could not remotely be the same story, it had to have the same brashness, the same blithe threat of wickedness, but it must be different. For weeks no plot excited them and then they hired Miss Thyra Samter Winslow, a master of American short stories, to invent one.

Miss Winslow was permitted no dawdling on the train. Snapping the lock on her Long Island home, she scurried to a New Jersey flying field, was thrust into a transcontinental plane, and pointed for Hollywood.

On the way—a trip made notable by the fact that one engine caught fire and eleven traveling salesmen sat spellbound and unfrightened while she told a succession of stories and the pilots brought the plane safely to earth—she thought of a hapless American Cinderella. Her Cinderella would swap a scullery maid's pots and pans for a stenographer's book and typewriter, and the Prince would be her undemonstrative, frigid employer, a department-store owner. It was as simple as that. It would be called: "She Married Her Boss."

The picture is finished. It is a good picture, comparing in every detail with "It Happened One Night." Critics from Coast-to-Coast have received it with rejoicing. Now there is nothing for Columbia to do but find a third item for Miss Colbert as good as these two.

John Rosenfield, Jr., writing for the Dallas *Morning News*, likes the Winslow picture best. "For eighteen months," he advises his readers, "every studio has tried to recapture the formula that made Columbia's 'It Happened One Night,' that picture of 1934 that was all things to all people. The most successful successor appears to have been fashioned by Columbia itself. . . . Personally, we like it better.

"The gift of 'It Happened One Night' was a situation in which a giddy flapper and a bossy roughneck dwelled together in the tourist camps between Miami and Manhattan with a palpably absurd preservation of Platonic relationship. This, we contend, was primarily interesting only to another flapper. 'She Married Her Boss,' on the other hand, elaborates a more generally appealing idea that a good-looking, efficient secretary can wed her misogynous boss and make him like it."

A Discovery

As she shared with Mr. Gable in the first picture, Miss Colbert shares with another player in this one. The new one is Edith Fellows, a nine-year-old who, says Mr. Rosenfield, "reverses all the Shirley Temples and Shirley Templeism. This child is as perfect a brat as Miss Temple is her mummy's pet."

Claudette Colbert, who achieves a new triumph in "She Married Her Boss"

Similar enthusiasm is expressed by Carol Fink, in the Chicago *Herald and Examiner*, who finds that "the movies have developed and exploited some pretty fancy and true-to-life drunks. Charlie Ruggles, not one of the most convincing, has made a good living out of inebriation. Robert Benchley recently came up for honors for his drunk scenes in 'Shanghai.' But, as one who has seen them all in their cups, I want to go on record as reporting that Melvyn Douglas, probably the last man in Hollywood you'd suspect of hiding such a gift, is the very best movie drunk I've ever seen."

Only Elsie Finn, in the Philadelphia *Record*, goes to the heart of the plot, saying: "'She Married Her Boss' is really a 1935 fall model of the ancient mellerdrama. It tells of a poor little woman chilled by lonesomeness because her hard-working husband has forgotten about romance. It also discusses career *versus* love, with the latter carrying all the winning colors. But don't let this worry you. It is delightful entertainment. The story has a fresh, new angle, and Miss Colbert not only carries the film, but every member of the cast, to success."

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Radio

"Vox Pop." on the Air

"Mikes" in the Street, With the Inquiring Radio Reporter Making Programs More Interesting; Funny-Bone and Serious Sides

Into New York's preelection crowds in October, 1932, Ted Husing, ace radio announcer, walked a lapel microphone. To hurrying passers-by he posed this question: "For whom are you going to vote?"

Listening in, down in Houston, Texas, along with millions of other Americans, two young radio men pricked up their ears. For them this stunt was more than singular amusement.

Jerry Belcher, commercial manager of Station KTRH, and Parks Johnson, radio advertising man attached to the station, grasped a pair of old carbon "mikes" used in sports broadcasts. These they marched to a busy down-town corner and pitched camp.

Question and Giggle

"In no time at all a crowd had gathered, curious, unaware that it was seeing the birth of a bright idea," says the October issue of *Radio Stars*. "Red-headed Jerry Belcher asked the first question. Got a giggle. Not serious questions about politics or religion, but about little things out of which our lives are fashioned:

"'*When you go through a revolving door, do you try to ride through on somebody else's push?*'

"'*If you wake up in the morning and find the button off your shirt-collar, what do you do?*' . . .

"Houston is a neighborly city, and many of its citizens know each other. Hearing your friends and acquaintances on the radio doing their dogged best became the town's favorite indoor sport."

Last July these two brash young men invaded the sidewalks of New York. They called their program "The Voice of the People." Every Sunday night, at the former Joe Penner hour over NBC's network, they sallied forth to Times Square, Columbus Circle, or the Plaza. Listeners-in rocked with laughter at the dizzy cross-examination of pedestrians.

Last week, with imitators mushrooming everywhere, the lean and handsome Belcher and Johnson, who has a solemn face and large ears, signed a new contract which makes them a national starring team. Beginning on October 6 they go on the air for a half hour at 2:30 P.M. over NBC's red network.

"It is the newest, maddest radio craze of them all, the fad which is sweeping the country faster than bubonic plague catches up with a Chinese village," comments the October number of *Radio Mirror*. "And if amateur hours aren't careful, they'll find themselves without any customers before long. That's how catching this thing is getting to be.

"Attracted by the microphone, unwary sightseers group around. The young men go from onlooker to onlooker. 'Want to go on the air? All you have to do is answer a few questions I'll ask you. It's all good fun, and it'll take only a minute or two.'

"By the time the broadcast is scheduled to begin, the two young men have eight or ten people ready to answer questions into the mike. And that is where the fun begins. Sitting back in your easy chair, you hear a young girl asked: 'Who is Judge Landis?' And, because you know the right answer, you chuckle and laugh and grin when the girl says he's a football-player.

"Then the next person is stuck by this problem: 'If you put a monkey on a table and walk around the table, but the monkey keeps turning so he is facing you all that time, have you really walked around the monkey or not?'

"This time you don't laugh. You sit and ponder. Maybe your wife or best friend ventures an opinion. You disagree with her or him, and if you get into an argument, the program's been a success as far as the two young men are concerned. . . ."

Funny and Serious

Belcher handles the funny-bone end of the business; Johnson, the serious side. "We are not stars," they told The Literary Digest. "Nor do we have stooges. Everything is *ad lib*. Our aim is not to project ourselves into the picture. Rather, to link the audience with the performers."

Where do they get the questions? Many of them, the energetic Texans said, came from fans; often suggested by stickers posed in broadcasts.

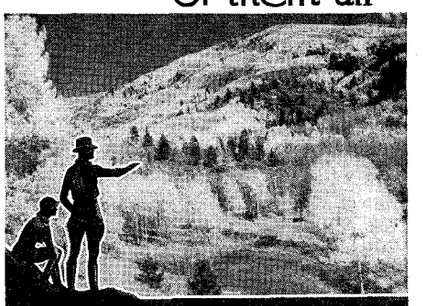
"They got one man the other night who was particularly out of his depth," *Radio Stars* explained. "Belcher gave him a knock-out punch with: 'Who wrote "Gray's Elegy?"'

"'Gray's Elegy?' said the questionee. 'Hm-m-m. . . . I can't think right now who the author was.'"

R. H. Hoffmann

Parks Johnson, left, and Jerry Belcher, who took their "mike" out on the sidewalks

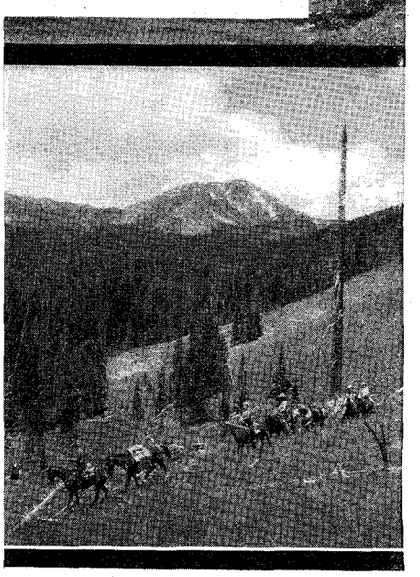
The finest Vacation of them all—



NEW MEXICO IN FALL OR WINTER

THE best months of New Mexico's glorious year-'round climate come toward the end of the year. Autumn is a blaze of smashing color, from the pale gold of the aspens in the "high country" to the brilliant scarlet of strings of chili drying on adobe walls in the valleys. Indian dances celebrating the harvest are held in secluded pueblos. Hunters take the field for deer and wild turkey. Nights are so crisp that double blankets and open fires are welcome, but days are lazy with the warmth of a blazing sun in a turquoise sky. Even in mid-winter months, when snowcapped peaks loom sharp through crystal air, mesas and valleys are dry and mild, and this is the season when the wise and seasoned traveler roams the fine hotels, settles down in splendid guest ranches, or drifts from camp to camp along the road.

Perhaps you can visit New Mexico yet this year, or maybe it will not be possible until next spring, but send for these free booklets now and thrill with the anticipation of a grand time to come!



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Problem: Who Owns the News?

Is It a Commodity for Publishers Only?—Recurrent Controversy Is Now Raging in the Federal Courts

© Harris & Ewing

Ex-Senator Clarence C. Dill, defender of Station KVOS

Property rights of press associations and newspapers against piracy of the news which they gather was recognized by the Supreme Court in 1918.

The issue then was among competitors in the same field of news-service for the press. Since then, radio has posed a new problem for publishers. At first, radio and press worked hand in hand, but, in recent years, there has been a widening schism between them.

Two years ago, as Isabelle Keating recorded in a recent issue of *The Nation*, newspaper-owned or affiliated radio stations were among the most enthusiastic broadcasters of news.

"Press-Radio Set-Up"

"News-broadcasts were popular, and increasingly profitable. Advertisers were happy to pay thumping sums for the privilege of touting cigars or bathroom fixtures before, during, and after a program of swift-moving, vivid news-stories."

After a publishers' protest conference in 1934, she wrote, a "news-strangling press-radio set-up" was established to discourage the broadcasting of fresh news.

"What happened was inevitable. As soon as the press-radio pact became effective, radio news-services . . . sprang up from Coast to Coast offering news-programs which the stations could buy for sponsorship or not, as they pleased. And 500 independent radio stations, not owned by or affiliated with the big chains, were in a position to take advantage of these services and ignore the pact entirely. Some stations went merrily on pirating their news from the local papers."

The recurrent controversy rages again to-day at Bellingham, Washington, in litigation between the Associated Press and radio station KVOS.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals is reviewing a ruling by Judge John C. Bowen of a lower court, who upheld the right of the station to broadcast news taken from the Bellingham *Herald*, the Seattle *Times*, and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

Clarence C. Dill, former United States Senator from Washington, and author of the Federal radio act, defended the station, declaring that the radio, "in broadcasting news, is only attempting to be of public service."

Senator Dill argued that the nature of advertising by radio and newspaper was so different that they were not actually in competition. He cited the action of Congress in 1894 in refusing to copyright news before eight hours after publication.

He predicted that if the court upheld the news association, it could extend its power to gag all radiobroadcasting.

After the September 15 hearing, Judge Curtis D. Wilbur of the Circuit Court gave the Associated Press an additional three weeks in which to file a new brief.

"Specious" and "Amazing"

Editor & Publisher calls the case "specious," Judge Bowen's decision "amazing," and Mr. Dill's state of mind "astonishing," adding:

"He [Mr. Dill] denies unfair competition on the ground that 'newspapers sell their news, while the radio gives it away.' He must know that neither medium could stand and serve for a day except as they are supported by advertising. 'It is common practise among newspapers to take news from other papers and rewrite it, and sell it for their own,' was another cynical remark.

"Mr. Dill's information is limited, or at least out of date. Very little news is now so rewritten. The lawyer argued that failure of the League of Nations, in 1928, to set up an international copyright of news was proof that news could not, or should not, be protected. We can see no parallel. The action of the League was on points foreign to the question at Bellingham. This is a domestic question, unrelated to touchy foreign affairs. The only question in public policy is whether radio can do the news-job.

"Physical limitations and the fact that radio is and must be under government license are the best answers."

Magazine Activity

Current Controversy, a novice in the magazine field, and the first issue of *The American Spectator* under new editorship appeared on news-stands last week.

The Spectator was created three years ago as a "literary newspaper" by George Jean Nathan, Ernest Boyd, Eugene O'Neill, James Branch Cabell, and Theodore Dreiser for their own amusement. They abandoned it last winter when they "tired of the job."

Until the October, 1935, issue, C. H. Fingerhood published *The Spectator* monthly under an anonymous board of editors. Charles Angoff, formerly Editor of *The American Mercury*, and later one of the Editors of *The Nation*, now is in charge.

Carrying articles such as "The Munitions Makers Go Hunting," by Dr. H. C. Engelbrecht, a critical survey of the LaGuardia Administration in New York by Allan Chase, "Wage Slavery in New England" by John Lowell, *The Spectator* now leans to the Left.

Current Controversy's red-white-and-blue cover proclaims that it "prints both sides." On facing pages inside, contributing authors choose opposing view-points. The magazine takes no editorial stand, explaining that "it will not of necessity be a policy . . . to make room for pitched debates between fervent partizans; in many cases the articles published will merely represent two separate and distinct views of the same question."

The Publishers are Abner J. Rubien, attorney, and Martin Kamin, once Publisher of the surrealist magazine *Contact*.

The members of the Editorial Board, to whom articles in their particular fields are referred, are: Rear Adm. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander of the New York Chapter of the Military Order of the World War; Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, educator, critic, and author; Carleton Beals, writer on Latin-American affairs; Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas; J. George Frederick, publisher of books on business; Joseph Lilly, New York Commissioner of Taxes.

Also Robert Morss Lovett, liberal writer associated with Hull House; Pierre Loving, writer, translator, lecturer, and critic; Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York; Fernando Ortiz of Havana, Cuba; Upton Sinclair, California crusader; Johannes Steel, Foreign Editor of the New York *Post;* Oswald Garrison Villard of *The Nation*, and Michael Williams, Editor of the Catholic *Commonweal*.

Yale Editorial Enterprise

Yale students can thank their undergraduate publication, *Yale Daily News*, for their opportunity to study public speaking this year. The situation represents an unusual manifestation of editorial enterprise.

Hubert Greaves, professor of public speaking at the Yale Divinity School, gave the course last year. Altho it carried no academic credit, 168 students registered.

Announcement at the end of the year that the instruction would be dropped from the college curriculum because authorities could not afford to continue it aroused a storm of protest.

"This year there again was a demand for the course," the New York *Herald Tribune* recounts, "but the authorities still did not feel that the budget would carry the added expense. The Editors of *The News* then decided to do something about the situation and met with Professor Greaves.

"Professor Greaves will give his services free of charge. As the Divinity School is about a mile and a half away from the col-

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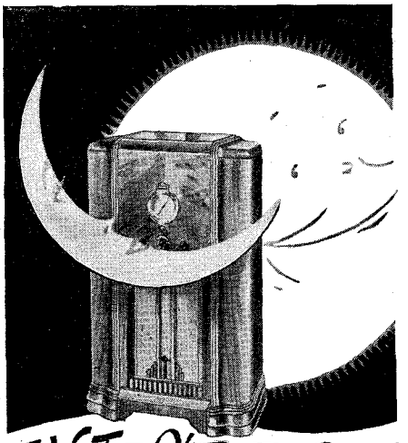

EAST O'THE SUN WEST O'THE MOON

YOU'RE *there* WITH A CROSLEY

PIONEERS IN RADIO

How to Speak in Public

Revised Edition
By Grenville Kleiser

A complete manual of self-instruction in Public Speaking. Gives numerous exercises in voice-culture, modulation, breathing, gesture, and inflection, simple rules for preparation and delivery of speeches, and many choice selections for practice. 543 pages. $1.75; by mail, $1.89.

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lege, however, *The News* will furnish the professor and his assistant with a taxi to and from each class. The paper will also pay such incidental expenses as mimeographing costs and will reimburse the (Alpha Delta Phi) Fraternity for the use of the house as a classroom."

Publisher to Aid Public

Frank E. Gannett might be right out of Horatio Alger. He was a farm-boy, born in Bristol, New York, in 1876. To-day he lives comfortably in Rochester with his wife, his son and daughter, and he is the owner of nineteen newspapers.

Last week, with the formation of the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc., he had reached a position where he could announce a plan whereby his newspapers eventually would be run for service rather than for private profit.

Upon the death of Mr. Gannett the Frank E. Gannett Newspaper Foundation, Inc., will become the controlling owner of the common stock of the Gannett Co., Inc., the company which now controls his newspaper properties.

After dividends have been paid on the preferred stock, largely in the hands of employees and executives of the Gannett newspapers, that portion of the remaining profits available for dividends will go to the Foundation.

There is a wide latitude given the board of directors for the expenditure of the profits for "public charitable, educational and general philanthropic uses and purposes." At least 75 per cent. of the net income must be so distributed annually after suitable cash emergency reserves are set up, not to exceed $100,000.

Unique Organization

The newspaper organization which Mr. Gannett has built up is almost as unique as the Foundation he has just created. He first took up newspaper work to help pay his way through Cornell, reporting for the Ithaca *Journal* during the school-term and working on the Syracuse *Herald* in the summer. After his graduation and a job as secretary to Commissioner Jacob G. Schurman, of the first U. S. Commission to the Philippines, he came back to Ithaca, became City Editor, Managing Editor and finally Business Manager of the Ithaca *Daily News*, went to New York City, to Pittsburgh as Editor of the Pittsburgh *Index*, and finally came back to Elmira and acquired a half-interest in the Elmira *Gazette*.

Then began his buying up of upstate New York newspapers until to-day he controls nineteen, sixteen of them in New York, one in Danville, Illinois, one in Hartford, Connecticut, and one in Plainfield, New Jersey. He has never started a new paper.

When he buys a paper he makes few changes, tries to help the local editors and publishers build better papers of precisely the same type as they have always been. Mr. Gannett lays down only one rule firmly to his editors. He wants them to produce "a clean, fair, independent, constructive newspaper, a home newspaper fit to enter the home and be read by every member of the family."

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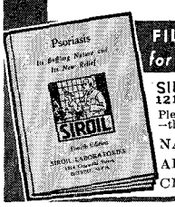

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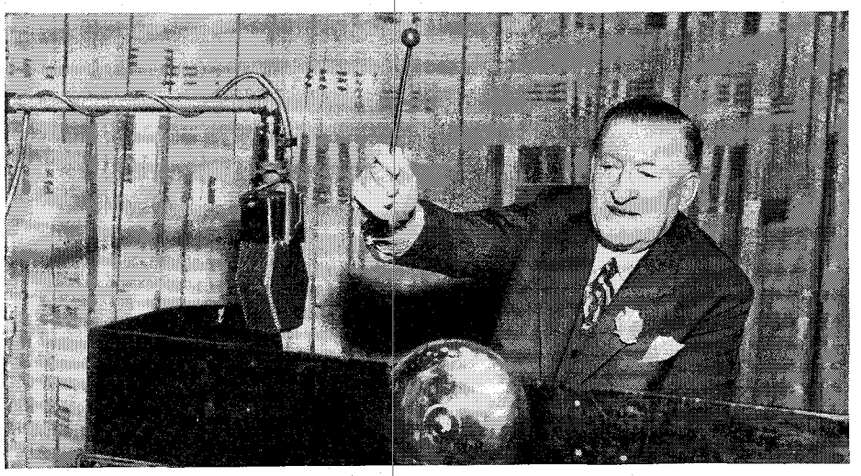
No. 1 Money-Man of Show Business

Major Bowes Opened the Gates of the Broadcasting Studios to the Amateurs: His Big Idea Is Making Him Millions



Major Bowes about to ring the gong that takes an amateur off the air

Because of its specialized character, newcomers have found radio one of the toughest nuts in show business to crack. Talent thus restricted, radio saw up to 1934 the conventional channels of professional supply practically exhausted; saw, to its greater dismay, sponsors tiring of repetitious names, and dreaming of new Kate Smiths, Rudy Vallees, and Jack Bennys.

To tap this source it remained only to find ways and means of reaching it. Since the air is theoretically free, **Maj. Edward Bowes,** then Managing Director of Station WHN, New York, decided, in March, 1934, to establish this point of contact. Unlike the difficult private network and agent proving-grounds, he resolved, too, to let the public in on it.

Therefore, with the slogan, "Open the flood-gates of the air," the kindly-voiced, fatherly impresario of the air—already known for his "Family Hour" broadcasts—inaugurated a program devoted to amateurs.

At Top of the Heap

By last March the program had attained national enthusiasm. Commercially sponsored, it was taken over by NBC. As a Sunday amateur hour, it climbed rapidly to the top of the heap of radio attractions.

Last week, Major Bowes, the theatrical weekly *Variety* announced, had become the No. 1 money-man of show business. His weekly income, if maintained, would place him in the $1,000,000-a-year class.

"About 98 per cent. of the total," *Variety* said, "comes through his amateur shows on the radio, screen (shorts), and in theaters (units). Bowes's estimated weekly income runs in the neighborhood of $19,000." As Managing Director of the Capitol Theater, on Broadway, he is said to receive an additional $500 weekly.

Major Bowes, born in San Francisco, started life as a calling-card entrepreneur; and got into the theater through managing his late wife, Margaret Illington, dramatic star.

Enthroned behind a microphone, wooden mallet in hand, he parades his amateurs before the ether world impressively. The best performers are picked by the public, and these, as reward, are placed in the theater and screen shows.

"From the stuffy control-room, through a large pane of glass," writes Hubert Kelley, in *The American Magazine*, "I saw fifty amateurs sitting one night like pupils in a schoolroom. They were all stony-faced, dazed, pale. Their eyes were awed, but, behind the fright, glowed hope, and courage, and a song. At last their chance had come to sing."

[Yet, strange as it may seem, the odds against these amateurs clicking on Broadway are said to be 200,000 to 3.]

Major's Confession

These auditions are the hardest part of the hour, Major Bowes confesses in *Radio Mirror*.

"I want to know something about each of my performers before he goes on the air and to do that I must go through laborious effort, real drudgery."

Once, a thin man with heavy mustache led a French poodle to the "mike." Major Bowes raised his eyebrows. Could this be the limit—bringing a dog to the studio?

"Sing?" he asked the man.

"The dog does," growled the poodle's owner. "I don't."

New Jersey's Jinx-Beater

Presidential Possibility: Stocky, aggressive, a fighter from the bang of the bell, **Harold G. Hoffman,** Republican Governor of New Jersey, sprang into national prominence last year when he beat a twenty-seven-year jinx. Since 1907 no New Jersey Republican had won the Governorship in an off-Presidential year. Many believed it could not be done. Harold G. Hoffman did it.

Born Vote-Getter

Immediately he was marked as Presidential timber. As such he has been considered ever since. A man who was elected Governor by 12,000 votes, when his ticket-mate, Hamilton F. Kean, running for Senator, was swamped by 200,000, is worth any one's consideration.

Hoffman is a born vote-getter. He knows how to talk. He makes and keeps friends with an ease that astonishes opponents. He is a great "joiner." He is an Elk, a Junior Mechanic, a Knight of Pythias, an Eagle, a Mason, a Tall Cedar, an Odd Fellow, an American Legionnaire, a Jester, a Veiled Prophet. Tho a Methodist, he is an honorary member of the Bayonne Holy Name Society.

He likes a good political fight, and has been successful in eight successive campaigns. He was City Treasurer at twenty-five, Assemblyman at twenty-seven, Congressman at thirty, Governor at thirty-eight—reputedly the youngest Governor New Jersey ever had. He has never been defeated.

War Distinction

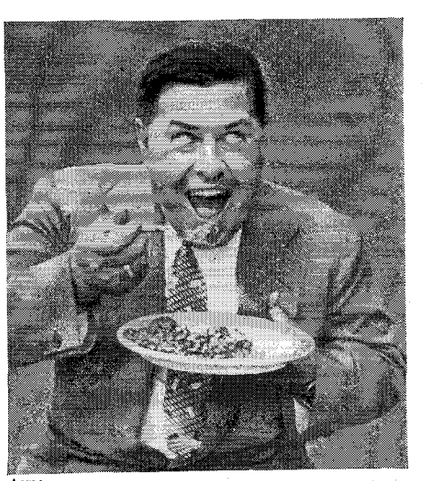
Born in South Amboy, New Jersey, February 7, 1896, of distinguished parents in humble circumstances, he had to battle his way from the start. At ten he was conducting a news-column on the local paper; in time, he became a full-fledged reporter and sports-editor of the Perth Amboy *News*. During the War he enlisted as a private, served with distinction overseas, and won a captaincy. He was twenty-one then.

Home, he abandoned newspaperdom, went into banking and politics. He was Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for more than five years.

Center of Activity

He is the center of activity always. He likes to be known as New Jersey's leading citizen. He wears clothes well. Tireless (he frequently puts in eighteen hours a day on the job), he likes to work in his shirt-sleeves. His eyes are dark and glint merrily under his thick thatch of black hair. He is married and has three daughters.

Frederick S. Osborne, in an article in *Review of Reviews*, has said of him: "He is a clever politician. . . . The 'man in the street' calls him a 'square-shooter'. . . . He may not be Presidential timber. But he may be President before his political career ends."



Acme

Governor Hoffman, New Jersey's champion vote-getter

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Born to Rulers or to Rule

© International

Prince Makonnen, 12, also called Duke of Harar, well-dressed son of the Emperor of Ethiopia

© International

Romano Mussolini, 8, third son of Il Duce, also curious about cameras

© International

King Ananda of Siam, 10, who'll soon leave school in Switzerland to wear these royal robes

Soibelman

Princesses Margaret, 5, and Elizabeth, 9, daughters of the Duke of York. The older might some day rule Britain

Keystone

King Peter of Yugoslavia, 12, left, *and Crown Prince Michael of Rumania, 14, who used to be a king himself*

Acme

Crown Prince Baudouin of the Belgians, 5, who lost his mother and grandfather in a year and a half

Acme

Imperial Prince Tsuguno-Miya, 22 months, heir to Japan's throne, called Akihito by his family

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World at Ringside by Proxy

Radio Sends Whack of Leather on Flesh Across Two Oceans; Miles of Wires Carry Press Accounts of Louis-Baer Fight to Every Corner of America

Keystone

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, right, *and his brother, Arthur, at the fight that was heard from Harlem to the Golden Gate*

A middle-aged colored woman sat hunched before her radio in Detroit last week. Her eyes expressionless and glued to the carpet in front of her, she heard the whack of leather on flesh.

After fifteen minutes of painful silence, she leaned back in her chair, uttered a sharp "Hah!" then a hearty "Bless de Lawd!" Neighbors who had been listening to the Louis-Baer fight at the home of Mrs. Lillie Barrow, the fighter's mother, poured out into the street screaming "'Ray for Joeeee! De Baer went over de mountain!" Mrs. Barrow remained in her chair.

In New York's Harlem, Negroes who had listened to radios in taxicabs, saloons, restaurants, pool-rooms, and private homes, surged through the streets, blew horns, turned hand-springs, paraded, swarmed onto buses. "Yeah, man!"

Across the Pacific

In Tokyo, newspapers ran front-page streamers in heavy black type: "Brown Bomber Kayoes Man-Killing Baer." Blow-by-blow accounts were sent across the Pacific for the first time in history.

In London, the fight pushed the Italian-Ethiopian dispatches into the background. Fight extras were peddled in Piccadilly. Tom Webster, famous British sports-writer and cartoonist, crossed the ocean to cover the non-championship fight. His story began: "We have just watched legalized murder as Max Baer stood up before Joe Louis for no sensible reason."

After the fight, passenger records were broken at the Newark Airport. A citizen flying to see the fight from Detroit paid $63 for his plane-ticket; approximately $20 for his hotel bill; $25 for his fight-ticket—a total of $108 for less than twelve minutes of fighting (principal bout), and excluding tips and refreshments.

A bus-passenger from Detroit could have managed the twelve minutes' entertainment for a conservative $40. A railroad passenger, if he sat high in the stadium, and rode in the day-coach, might have gotten by on $5 less—but not easily.

Rival of Press

Radio rivaled the press in covering the fight that brought the million-dollar gate back to boxing. Because the promoters sold the radio rights for $27,500 to the Buick Motor Car Company, there was no great increase in newspaper circulation, altho fights—both pugilistic and military—traditionally boom the newspaper business.

The fight was broadcast over combined NBC-WEAF-WJZ networks and over forty stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Commission—a total of 130 stations.

Five NBC engineers were stationed at Yankee Stadium, the "house that Ruth built," and scene of the fight. Microphones and amplifiers were installed, tests were made, and the broadcast was amplified to the telephone lines which carried to the master control-room of NBC in New York City.

From there the bout was carried on telephone lines to NBC's two network transmitters at Bound Brook, New Jersey, and Bellmore, Long Island, respectively. Americans abroad listened to the fight *via* short wave from W3XAL, New York; W2XAF, Schenectady, and W8XK, Pittsburgh.

Radio fight fans have criticized bitterly the announcing of major fights. To answer this criticism, NBC brought to the ringside two experienced men: Clem McCarthy for the blow-by-blow descriptions and Edwin C. Hill, for color and between-the-rounds descriptions.

Hill and McCarthy—the latter sat on his typewriter to keep his chin level with the fight—were side by side at the ringside, using two microphones. Another microphone near the arc-lights picked up the thud of leather and the noise of the crowd.

McCarthy Praised

Alton Cook, Radio Editor of the New York *World-Telegram*, praised McCarthy's work.

"Clem McCarthy did a graphic, crisp, thoroughly satisfactory job on the Baer-Louis fight. Apparently the tribulations of radio fight fans are over.

"Clem has a gift of rapid-fire conversation. . . . His story never paused for opinion on how things were going, but he made it very clear from the start that the Baer cause was hopeless. Radio accounts in the past usually have kept the outcome doubtful until the knock-out or decision. No more NBC experiments with fight-announcers will be needed. Mr. McCarthy is very satisfactory."

McCarthy, who has gray hair, a ruddy face and glasses, is known chiefly for his rapid-fire descriptions of horse-races. Son of a famous starter of trotting- and racing-horses, he has been a book-maker, an auctioneer at yearling sales, a calculator of paris mutuels, a cartoonist, a newspaper columnist, and a newsreel commentator.

He spends most of his time in New York City, where he lives, seldom takes a vacation, has many friends, is a good mixer, and sounds as tho he talks out of the side of his mouth—but he doesn't. He can talk fast when he knows what he is talking about, which is one reason why he is a popular sports-announcer. This was his first fight broadcast.

Unlike the radio announcer who once called the Kentucky Derby the Preakness, McCarthy is absolutely accurate. For that he has the respect of hard-boiled sport-fans.

Hill has been a reporter since 1903. He broadcasts regularly on "the human side of the news," and writes for the Hearst newspapers. He has written several movie scenarios, likes trout-fishing, is almost ostentatious in his enunciation, and worships the memory of the late Theodore Roosevelt.

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More than a thousand newspaper men attended the bout, about 200 of whom were "spot" reporters who actually described the fight. The total of 131 reserved telegraph-wires was the largest in history for a sports-event.

"Mr. Jacobs's show drew newsmen like flies in the spring," said *Editor & Publisher*. "They represented papers in all the States, and some even hopped in from foreign lands. Age, sex, color—none of these was a handicap to interest. Special mention for distance goes to Funcio Fukiu, who represented the Tokyo *Asahi* and Tashishiyi Yabe, who told it in Japanese to his followers on the Osaki *Asahi*. Because this was the most important mixed fight in years, thirty-three negro papers had ringside seats.

"At the ringside, arrangements worked out smoothly. Western Union had 101 men around the ropes receiving copy and forty-nine others in the Stadium to facilitate transmission. The 131 wires were leased to about 100 different papers and services. These facilities topped every previous fight and the 300,000 words of domestic news and 11,000 of cable kept tabulators busy until 6 A.M. in the WU offices."

Dixon Stewart, representing Transradio, which was denied press-seats, dictated his story, according to *Editor & Publisher*, by ultrashort wave over a tiny set from a close-in seat. This was picked up two miles away in the Bronx, and relayed to a downtown office, and put into the circuit.

Typical Coverage

Typical of wire-service coverage was that of the United Press, which had seven reporters assigned to the fight and five extra newsmen to handle any possible disturbances.

The United Press leased two wires. Stuart Cameron, Sports Editor, dictated his blow-by-blow to a Morse telegraph-operator. Another man wrote the main lead after the fight for the morning papers. Two more covered the dressing-room angle. A fifth devoted his time to spotting celebrities around the ringside.

Henry McLemore, United Press columnist, was on hand. A seventh man wrote the new lead for the afternoon papers.

In addition to the stuff sent out in advance of the fight, the United Press sent out 2,000 words from the ringside just before the fight, 150 words a round on the blow-by-blow, and another 2,000 after the fight.

Each working press representative who is describing the blow-by-blow whispers his story into the ear of the operator who sends it to the office of the wire-service or paper. The United Press story went over two wires to the main New York office, where it was set down by a receiving operator who decoded the Morse.

Other operators took the story off the receiving typewriter, and sent it out to the various sixty-five United Press bureaus which, in turn, rewrote the story for local appeal and transmitted it to the United Press 1,300 member-papers.

For motion-picture rights, Super-Sports Attractions, Incorporated, paid $25,000. R-K-O distributed the fight pictures in New York State and in all foreign countries with the exception of Canada.

Cameramen worked from a specially built platform 100 feet from the ring. There were two high-speed cameramen for slow movies; ten cameramen with regulation news-cameras; one for close-ups; four for stills; two at the ringside and two on the platform.

Each cameraman had an assistant. Two sound-engineers and a supervising director completed the movie coverage. The shots were made head-on under forty lights of 1,000 candle-power each.

Sport Shots

Yes and No Man: By no means a seeker after set-ups, Coach D. X. Bible of the University of Nebraska eleven has scheduled such opponents for 1935 as Minnesota, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Oregon State, and the five other members of the Big Six.

Bible said last week as quoted in the Omaha *World-Herald:* "While I am inclined to frown every time our '35 schedule is mentioned in a conversation, I can not help but smile and enthuse over the fine response of the squad at the opening practises . . . their enthusiasm would have pleased the hearts of the old-timers. . . . Nebraska stands to win every game on its schedule and, on the other hand, the Cornhuskers stand to lose each contest."

In addition to Bible, Nebraska has a player on its squad named Amen.

* * *

No Holiday: Hank Greenberg, Detroit first-baseman, dislikes playing on Jewish holidays. October 7 is Yom Kippur, Hebrew Day of Atonement. Last week Kenesaw M. Landis, High Commissioner of Baseball, announced there would be a World Series game on that date, and that the schedule could not be changed.

* * *

Record: Calumet Evelyn last week became the fastest double-gaited harness horse of any age or sex when she trotted a mile in two minutes flat at Lexington, Kentucky. The record, announced as official, equaled the world mark for four-year-old trotting mares and made her the first horse both to trot and pace in 2:00 or better.

* * *

Recreation: Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, short, stocky tennis-player from California whose victory over Kay Stammers in the Wightman Cup matches at Forest Hills last August practically saved the Cup for the United States, turned her back on major tournament play last week.

Mrs. Arnold, who failed to enter the Nationals because she was "fed up" with tennis, prefers home life to circuit tennis. "I have no plans," she said last week. "I was talked into competing this year, but that will not happen again." She will continue to play tennis solely for recreation.

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Stepping Out of an Early Sporting-Print

F. Ambrose Clark, "Survivor, Hardy and Miraculous, of Those Lost, Colorful Squires"; He Proves Devotion to Horses by Barring Motors From Meadow Brook Cup Course

The men wear bowlers, checkered waistcoats, and loud jackets which seldom match their trousers. The women turn to tweeds and usually carry spectator-sticks which are handy when there aren't any seats in sight.

The eye can see miles of rolling country-side, dotted with brush or timber fences and trees whose leaves are beginning to turn from green to splashy reds.

Perched high on four-in-hand coaches, spectators watch the steeplechase through powerful glasses. There are no automobiles within a mile of the course. The day is dedicated to the horse.

Last week a fifty-five-year-old gentleman with a wind-whipped face trotted around on a piebald pony at Westbury, Long Island. He was playing host at the thirty-seventh annual running of the Meadow Brook Cup, oldest and one of the most difficult steeplechase-races in this country.

Acme

F. Ambrose Clark, center, *playing host at his Long Island estate. He can usually be spotted in any horsy crowd*

Growing Sport

Writing in his *Year Book of the Horse,* Robert F. Kelley expressed doubt that "any sport anywhere else in the United States has grown with the speed of the hunt-race meetings, particularly in the past three or four years."

To Tom Reilly, of the New York *World-Telegram,* the sport boasts "the fastest growing sporting-gallery in America today.

"From Upperville, Virginia, to St. Louis, Missouri," Reilly wrote, "you will find this gallery thrilling to the age-old struggle of speed and stamina this fall. And at each of the sixteen meetings listed you will find the same enthusiasm and wonder at the tremendous speed with which these gentlemen riders roar into high fences. Its sheer sportiness is its own press-agent."

Peter Vischer, in *Polo,* pointed out that while hunt-racing was only a modest amusement a few years ago, it is now by way of becoming a "truly national sport."

F. Ambrose Clark personifies the spirit and color of hunt-racing in America.

A relic of the colorful sportsmen of a century and more ago, Clark was one of the most daring and best-known amateur steeplechase-riders in America until he suffered so many falls that he had to have his neck and spine knitted together with an artificial silver vertebra. Broken bones and advancing years have kept him out of actual competition.

Altho he respects comfort in the modern sense enough to have had a bed fitted into the back seat of his Rolls-Royce—he hates to sleep in trains—his antipathy for automobiles at the Meadow Brook race is such that the ambulance is the only motor allowed within a mile of the course.

Several years ago, a National Broadcasting Company sound-truck was sent down to Clark's estate for the Meadow Brook. Clark made the men take the apparatus off the truck and put it on a wagon drawn by two horses before he would allow it to approach the course.

Clark was described by Margaret Case Harriman in a *New Yorker* article as a man who looks as tho he "might have just stepped out of an early sporting-print."

"The picture that 'Brose' himself presents on the day of the Meadow Brook . . . is piquant enough. He generally wears, in addition to the gray bowler, and the rich waistcoat, a spotted stock, and his trousers are those of an ordinary lounge-suit, often in a checked material. His legs—held stiffly in front of him, English fashion, and not far from the ground, so squat and small is his mount—conclude trimly in white spats. He is a sportsman in the tradition of a century ago, a survivor, hardy and miraculous, of those lost, colorful squires who rode lustily through another, and jauntier, generation."

No Business Man

Clark, whose grandfather founded the family fortune as counsel for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is no business man himself. His father left him $30,000,000 when he died in 1896, but Clark's brother, Stephen, is the business man of the two. "Brose" prefers the rôle of country squire: "All I know is horses. Why should I go puttering down to an office to meddle in something another man can do a hundred times better?"

His wife, the former Florence L. Stokes, has her own stables, and, in 1933, took Kellsboro Jack from her husband in payment of a $5 debt. The horse had been a disappointment to Clark. Kellsboro Jack won the Grand National and $40,000 for Mrs. Clark the same year.

"Whatever he says about business," Helen Worden wrote in the New York *World-Telegram,* "Mr. Clark is practical to the *nth* degree. You won't find any fences down on his lands. Things he owns have to be in ship-shape order. His estates at Westbury and Cooperstown, New York, are neat as a pin."

Like Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., Clark directs the breaking, training, and schooling of his jumping-horses. At Cooperstown, he raises cattle, sheep, pigs, and 40,000 chickens. Whimsically, he names his steers after his friends.

Benevolent to Youth

Benevolent when it comes to teaching youngsters to ride—both Dunbar and George H. Bostwick learned how to ride under his training—and charitable enough to the aged and poverty-stricken, Clark has little use for reporters or photographers. He bars them from his annual luncheon on the day of the Meadow Brook.

Mrs. Clark prefers to have her husband known as an "amiable and generous patroon," rather than a "flamboyant, quaintly dressed, horse-loving eccentric."

But the latter picture is the one invariably drawn by his biographers. The Harriman article reveals this incident:

"Once, not long after his marriage, he vanished for twenty-four hours or more—long enough, anyway, to cause Mrs. Clark considerable anxiety; he turned up eventually with the tranquil explanation that he had been sailing over Connecticut in a balloon."

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Ships and Shipping

Poland's Sea Queen

Ancient Ritual of Bread and Salt Greets Motorship Pilsudski

Like a great yacht, with bunting flying, with her low, black hull, and red-banded, pale yellow stacks gleaming in the sun, a new "first" liner, the Diesel-powered *Pilsudski*, arrived at her Hoboken pier on the Hudson River last week.

Here the cheers of a crowd 6,000 strong vied with the shriek of sirens and the drone of circling air-planes. And here, as part of the welcoming ceremonies, the ancient ritual of the Bread and Salt was performed. Two elderly Poles, a man and a woman who have each been in this country more than fifty years, proffered bread and salt to Adam Koc, Vice Minister of the Treasury, one of the Polish officials aboard.

The bread symbolizes good luck; the salt, love and hospitality. On an old, carved wooden tray, covered by an embroidered napkin, they presented the offering. Other ceremonies followed, including the singing of Polish sea-chanteys, which were broadcast.

Official Greetings

The next night the official greetings of New York City and State were extended to Minister Koc, the Polish delegation, and the *Pilsudski* at a dinner on the ship. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch, acting for Mayor LaGuardia.

Extending a greeting to the new liner the New York *Herald Tribune* said editorially: "The 'sledded Polacks' whom Shakespeare mentioned in 'Hamlet' would doubtless be surprized to learn that their descendants had now taken their place among the shipping nations of the world."

The motorship *Pilsudski* is the first transatlantic ship to be built by Poland since the nation regained its independence. She is the first transatlantic liner to be built as a tourist ship—with tourist-class accommodations as the best available on board.

In addition, she is, as far as is known, the first ship in maritime history to be built on a barter basis. Together with her sister-ship, the *Batory*, she is being paid for in 31,000,000 zlotys ($5,888,140) worth of coal, to be shipped from Poland to Italian railways over a five-year period. The *Batory* is under construction at Trieste.

Built for Comfort

Built primarily for comfort without ostentation, the *Pilsudski* is the last word in construction and convenience. The utmost attention has been given to making her comfortable and seaworthy, and to protect her against fire and other hazards at sea.

During her stay in New York thousands visited her. Last Sunday, at 1 A.M., she sailed away. A throng on the dock bade her "bon voyage." Straightening out in the River, the *Pilsudski*, new queen of the new Polish mercantile marine, headed proudly toward home.

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Smiles and Gadgets at Electrical Show

Grins at Grand Central Palace; Most Successful of Industry's Two-Dozen Expositions; Housewives Like Iron's "Landing Gear"; Pulverizing Potato-Peelings; New Eye for Blind

Up the stairs of New York's Grand Central Palace, within the ten days ended last Saturday, moved nearly 250,000 human beings—almost as many people as live in Providence, Rhode Island.

They came to see the National Electrical and Radio Exposition. Few of them paid any attention to smiles on the faces of a small, active man in a gray suit and a big, easy-going man in blue. The smiles, however, were symbols of the show's success.

The men who wore them were Ralph Neumuller, Managing Director of the Electrical Association of New York, Inc., which numbers among its membership all the big electrical and radio manufacturers, and Joseph Bernhart, show manager.

Mr. Neumuller, son of Franz Neumuller, well-known New York hotel proprietor at the turn of the century, is five feet, four inches tall, and weighs 145 pounds. Mr. Bernhart, former lieutenant of Tex Rickard and personal friend of Jack Dempsey, stands six feet two, and weighs 210 pounds.

Light-weight and heavy-weight, they are the men who built the show. Mr. Neumuller, as Managing Director of the Association, pressed the buttons that carried the orders of Clarence L. Law, President, and the Association's Directors, to the show's staff. Mr. Bernhart, shifting his cigar from side to side, sold the space.

As the curtain fell, officials agreed it was the most successful of the electrical industry's twenty-four annual expositions. Success was measured not only by attendance —40 per cent. greater than last year—but by the amount of business done by electrical and radio manufacturers and dealers.

Exact figures were lacking. But Mr. Neumuller estimated that dealer and consumer sales made at the show exceeded the $1,500,000 business done last year.

Gadgets Galore

An exhibit of particular interest to housewives was an electric iron with "landing gear" like an air-plane's. It is properly called a snap-stand. But the crowds noted its resemblance to a landing gear and "landing gear" it became.

Its object is to prevent burning. As the housewife sets the iron down, she presses a button, throwing the snap-stand into place. The iron itself does not touch cloth or wood. The stand is released automatically when the iron is picked up. The iron is made by the Proctor & Schwartz Electric Company, of Philadelphia.

A new General Electric gadget for pulverizing potato-peelings and beet-tops, after they have been dropped down the drain of the kitchen-sink, was an object of even larger interest. The gadget, known as a "Waste Disposal Unit," stands twenty-six inches high, and may be attached to the sink and to the plumbing below.

An "electric eye" to aid the blind being demonstrated in the Hall of Science exhibition in New York City

It contains two metal bowls, one on top of the other. The upper bowl is called the "accumulative receptacle"; the lower, the "operating receptacle." They are separated by a perforated stopper-disk, permitting water to flow freely through the unit even tho the upper bowl contains waste.

Turning a lever inverts the upper bowl, dropping the kitchen-refuse upon a revolving shredder-disk, and projecting shredder-knives from the sides of the lower bowl. A switch sets the shredder-disk and knives in motion, reducing the waste to particles that wash down the drain-pipe.

"It will grind up anything except tin cans and bottles," attendants explained to enthusiastic housewives.

An "electric eye," which enables the blind to walk without other aid or guidance, attracted much attention in the Hall of Science on the mezzanine floor. When a blind person using the device passes outside the range of the light-beam projected by it, a warning-bell is rung.

Radio occupied only 40 per cent of the floor-space. But, despite the interest manifested in refrigeration, air-conditioning, and electrical appliances, it drew the lion's share of attenton.

Visitors learned that they might buy a radio for as little as $14.95, and that they might pay as much as $1,189.50. Emerson makes the $14.95 radio. The $1,189.50 instrument, a majestic piece of furniture, with equipment for remote dial-control, is a product of Stromberg-Carlson.

Radio on Parade

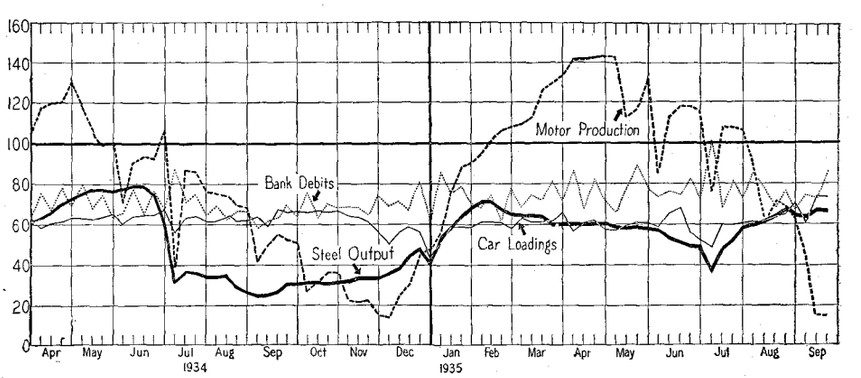
Most prominent manufacturers represented by exhibits were General Electric, R.C.A.-Victor, Philco, Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent, Crosley, Stewart-Warner, Westinghouse, American-Bosch, Zenith, Grunow, Ferguson, and Emerson.

Price-trends were definitely upward. The average price being paid for a radio, as evidenced by dealer and consumer orders, is well over $100.

Significant of the new trend was a change in the Emerson manufacturing policy. Heretofore, this company made table-models only. This year it makes both table-models and consoles. Its prices range from the $14.95 table-radio equipped with glass tubes to $129.95 for a console with metal tubes.

The debate over the relative merits of metal and glass tubes waged up and down the floor from beginning to end of the show. Altho glass is used in many low-priced table-radios, all companies except Philco have adopted the new metal tubes in their higher-priced models, with Zenith selling its product equipped with either metal or glass.

W. C. White, the tall, gray-haired General Electric engineer who directed the development of the metal tube, visited the show for a few hours on Friday night. Mr.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending September 21

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White was more willing to talk about his journey to King Christophe's mountain-top citadel in Haiti in 1934, and about his exploration of Mayan ruins in Yucatan early this year, than about his work. But he finally gave a LITERARY DIGEST representative a statement on the merit of metal tubes.

Said Mr. White:

"Those of us who have been working on the development of the metal tube no longer think of the question, 'Why make tubes of metal?' Rather we ask, 'Why have they not been made out of metal?'

"For many years radio tubes followed, more or less, incandescent lamp-design technique. In the case of lamps, a glass bulb is essential because we want to get something out of the lamp, namely, light.

"But, in the case of the radio tube, we want to keep something in, namely, stray electrical fields. Steel is an ideal shield.

"Of course, there are other factors of a highly technical nature. But, at the bottom of it all, is this basic principle."

Philco, however, remained unconvinced. In the Philco booth were stacks of folders containing an article on the merit of glass tubes. The article, headed "Be 'From Missouri,'" said in part:

"The 1935-1936 line of Philco radios is entirely equipped with glass tubes for the very simple reason that metal tubes are still in an experimental stage, and that glass radio tubes are of the highest radio performance value to-day."

New SEC Chief Takes Reins

James M. Landis tackled one of his most difficult jobs last week. On his thirty-sixth birthday, in the Security and Exchange Commission's offices at Washington, the young Chairman faced the country's leading public-utility-holding-company officials.

The Public Utility Act of 1935 placed the policing of holding companies under his Commission. The Act's "death clause," bitterly fought by utility executives, would eliminate "unnecessary" holding companies as soon as practicable after January 1, 1938. It demands preliminary registration of all utility holding-companies with SEC by December 1 of this year.

Behind closed doors, utility officials and Commission members discussed tentative rules concerning registration and applications for exemption from the law. A guarded joint statement came out.

The Commission agreed with the utility officials "that any constitutional or other legal rights of the companies were not to be waived or prejudiced by this or subsequent conferences." With this understanding, the utility men "indicated their willingness" to aid the Commission in working out the administrative policies of the Act. One utility conferee described the conference as "a poker-game in which no one won much money."

President Roosevelt made Mr. Landis a SEC Commissioner about a year ago. Early last week fellow Commissioners unanimously elected him Chairman, to replace the retiring Joseph P. Kennedy. "A damned good man," declared Mr. Kennedy.

The SEC, in addition to its utility duties, already regulates the country's security exchanges. The experienced Mr. Kennedy, former Wall Street operator and financier, won the confidence of brokers and security-market governors with his practical administration of restrictive measures. Shoulder to shoulder with him worked James M. Landis, Phi Beta Kappa member and Harvard law professor, who left his classroom for Washington in 1933.

At first Wall Street eyed the young liberal with suspicion. He was a protégé of Prof. Felix Frankfurter, close adviser of President Roosevelt; he drafted the act which placed Federal shackles on the security exchanges.

Wall Street Pleased

But Charles R. Gay, President of the powerful New York Stock Exchange, was "pleased to learn of the election of Mr. Landis as Chairman," saying: "His attitude toward the administration of the Securities and Exchange Act has always been constructive."

"That Mr. Landis has in the last year won the confidence of those who have come into contact with him is a remarkable achievement," declared the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. "That Wall Street would ever take a New Deal professor to its bosom in this fashion is almost incredible."

The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* could recall no similar case in New Deal history "when the author of an act had to step fully into the administrative shoes. . . . Custom is to consider the bright young authors of legislation impractical theorists. It will be up to Mr. Landis to prove that this is not the case with him. He will have to wash off the stigma of 'Brain Truster' and get down to brass tacks with market men."

An Empire of Steel

"An empire of steel rises in Cleveland," joyously declaimed the Cleveland *News*. Last week Tom M. Girdler, President and Chairman of Republic Steel Corporation, announced completion of his long-sought merger-plans. After stockholders' approval earlier in the week, his company acquired the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company.

"With the creation of this $300,000,000 corporation," *The News* continued, "Cleveland becomes the center of the third largest steel company in the nation."

Mr. Girdler—christened Tom, not Thomas—left an Indiana farm for Lehigh University and the steel business.

"He is not one to inspire familiarity and back-slapping," wrote Lemuel Parton in the New York *Sun*. "Bald, precise, tempered like a steel spring, highly energized and with a penchant for quick action, he is conditioned and motivated by steel in all its angles and aspects."

"The company is now making money," Republic's President assured stockholders last week. "Results this year are considerably improved over any time since 1929 and prospects for 1936 look very good. Most of the executives of the large steel companies of the country are fairly optimistic for the next two years. This is the first time since 1929 that such a feeling has existed."

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POPULAR MECHANICS

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The Open Forum

Pershing for President

Sir:—Why don't the Republicans get wise and nominate Gen. John J. Pershing, a soldier, a hero, a leader, a Christian and an American, all in one, for President, with pay-as-you-go Governor Landon of Kansas, the man who pulled Kansas out of the red, as Vice President. Such a combination is unbeatable. Some of our greatest Presidents were soldiers.

EDWARD BONAGIUNTO.

Brooklyn, New York.

"Spice" Soothes

Sir:—Please put "The Spice of Life" as near "The Open Forum" as possible. After reading some of the pedantic, reactionary, and bigoted letters in it, I sometimes tear the magazine in turning to "The Spice of Life" to soothe my wounded spirit. MATTHEW S. WALKER.

Yorba Linda, California.

Townsend Plan

Sir:—Without speaking either for or against, isn't it time this nation was waking up to the Townsend Plan?

This movement, to say the least, holds the balance of power in California, Oregon, and Washington, and may actually control in California. Governor Merriman is a Townsendite, and speaks at their meetings.

In case the solid South stays solid South, then the Republican Party can not win, without California. The Townsendites will not deliver this State if the Party does not indorse their Plan. The movement is growing and spreading and has organizations in every State.

With only their present membership, were they to throw their whole strength either for or against the two major parties, they can easily bring about the success or defeat of that party. They know and intend to do just that. This movement is sure to play a great part in the elections of '36. R. J. NEELY.

Yakima, Washington.

Potato Control

Sir:—The Warren Potato Bill is a valiant attempt to regulate the quantity of potatoes sold so that a price close to the average production cost can be obtained by the grower. When average production costs are realized, the law automatically ceases to operate.

There is no limitation on the acreage any one can plant. The law encourages growers to grow potatoes in abundance, thereby avoiding danger of shortages due to climatic conditions, but relieves the grower from the penalty of abundance. The consumer will be enabled to buy a steady supply of the best potatoes grown instead of the indiscriminate mixture of poor and good potatoes now marketed.

It can be categorically denied that the bill will inconvenience the consumer; that the consumer is placed in jeopardy; that the cost of potatoes to the consumer will be increased; that the small grower will be inconvenienced or treated unfairly; that the Administration will require myriads of inspectors or be unduly expensive; that bootlegging will be prevalent; that the grower's liberty is restricted; that the bill is unconstitutional.

H. G. ZUCKERMAN,

Berkeley, California. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co.

Sir:—We were greatly interested in the article "Potato Revolt in New Jersey" in your issue of September 7. This recent amendment to the AAA, which controls the entire potato industry of the country, is just another example of the "ridiculous extremes" to which the Administration in company with the "Brain Trusters" is running in regimenting the industrial life of the nation. Ye gods! what has become of our vaunted freedom?

JOHN A. LUCAS.

Milwaukee.

Famous Is O.K.

Sir:—In your issue of September 21, 1935, I note "Other Famous Assassinations in the U. S." and as one who recalls clearly these murders from that of Mayor Harrison I feel that they were most infamous and certainly not famous.

DANIEL V. RUSH.

Sewaren, New Jersey.

"FAMOUS: Having fame or celebrity; celebrated in history or public report; renowned; as, a *famous* statesman; a *famous* pirate."—Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language.—*Editor.*

Italo-Ethiopian Debate

Sir:—A reader has suggested that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute be settled by resorting to a series of competitive events between athletes of the two countries.

Why go to all this trouble? Simply stage an international ping-pong match or spelling-bee. WILLIAM MORGAN.

St. Louis, Missouri.

Sir:—Nobody howled when England and France were building up their colonial empires. Nobody screamed when the pioneers robbed the American Indians of their lands, and took extensive territory away from Mexico. Now that Mussolini intends to supply Italy with much-needed raw materials by conquering Ethiopia, cries of protest are heard in every direction. Here's what I say to you screechers: mind your own affairs and let the most efficient statesman of modern times go about his business undisturbed. CHARLES PIZANNO.

Dedham, Massachusetts.

Sir:—I am answering the letter by D. A. de Lalla in the September 21 DIGEST simply because I hate to see his gross misstatements go unchallenged.

His first sentence is "Rome long ago civilized England" . . .

Rome never civilized England, or any other country. Rome, herself, never was really civilized. The career of Rome is an ugly blot on the history of the world. She was an octopus, stretching her greedy tentacles into Asia, Africa, and Europe. She tore down the civilization of Greece and tried in vain to devour Grecian culture and learning as she did the material wealth of Greece.

From the time of Claudius until Rome collapsed from her own rottenness, the Britons had Roman "civilization" forced upon them. The Roman invasion of England was a shameful story of arrogance, injustice, torture, and murder.

D. A. de Lalla's comparison of Mussolini's Italy to ancient Rome is more apt than he may think. WILBUR J. DOWD.

Madison, Connecticut.

Olympics in Germany

Sir:—Were the Olympic Games being held in America, would not America feel hostile to any nation refusing to send athletes? America does not sanction the crude method of treatment that Germany has handed the Jews. Other nations, however, do not approve Christian America's inhuman and unforgivable torture of negro citizens.

Why howl at the mote in your brother's eye and ignore the beam in your own?

ALTON HARRINGTON.

Schenectady, New York.

They Have to Agree on One Point, Anyhow!

—*Knox in Memphis* Commercial-Appeal

The Bible Said It First

Sir:—Perhaps it makes little or no difference to the average reader of your valuable magazine whether the words "Peace, Peace—but There Is No Peace," quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of Sept. 21, '35, in the name of Patrick Henry—are really original with the great American patriot, or not. But as a matter of accuracy let me say the words are from Jeremiah 6:14 and ibid. 8:11.

RABBI JULIUS RAPPAPORT.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.

["Gentlemen may cry, Peace, peace—but there is no peace."—Patrick Henry, March 23, 1775.

"They have healed also the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace."—Jeremiah, VI, 14.

"For they have healed the hurt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace."—Jeremiah, VIII, 11.

—*Editor*]

Curb Supreme Court

Sir:—In the September 7 issue you printed an article, plus pictures, of the new Supreme Court Building, and its members. In this article you repeatedly and forcefully point out the great power of the Supreme Court. Your writer was absolutely correct when he speaks of this—yes, the Supreme Court is powerful!

But should it be? Should the citizens of this country allow seven men not even of their own choice, to supersede our President and our Congress, whom we elected? Should these seven men tell us what is unconstitutional, and what is not, regardless of what our appointed representatives think? Restrict the power of the Supreme Court! ALLEN WHITE.

Milwaukee.

Tattle-Tale Club

Sir:—Something must be done to stop the terrible loss of life from motor-car accidents. I believe it is up to the drivers as a whole to do it.

Let's form a National Tattle-Tale Club, and adopt a pledge something like the following:

"I do solemnly promise that I will acquaint myself with the traffic laws, that I will report the license-number to the nearest available police authority of any car that I see whose driver is breaking any of said laws, that I will leave with said police authority an affidavit stating the exact facts of the case."

The work of organizing could be accomplished by one of the many service clubs that meet each week.

W. CRAIG STEPHENSON.

Ames, Iowa

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Current Events

September 23.—Largest bituminous coal strike in history of nation affects twenty-seven States with more than 400,000 miners out.

New York City announces plans for greatest world's fair in history to be held in 1939.

American Legion's annual convention opens in St. Louis, Missouri.

De Wolf Hopper, nationally known comedian, dies at Kansas City, Missouri. He was seventy-seven years old and had been on the stage for more than half a century. His name is inextricably linked with light opera and "Casey at the Bat," his most popular recitation.

Officials announce appropriation of $800,000,000 more to aid WPA in campaign to shift 3,500,000 persons from dole to jobs by December 1.

September 24.—Seventh National Eucharistic Congress opens at Cleveland, Ohio.

Joe Louis knocks out Max Baer in fourth round before 90,000 at Yankee Stadium, New York City.

Dr. Robert H. Goddard, scientist, finds way to stabilize flight of rocket.

A new world's altitude record for light seaplanes claimed by Benjamin King, Washington sportsman, who says his 524-pound plane reached 16,000 feet.

Council for Moderation formed, and is backed by many prominent people including Edsel Ford and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Its purpose is to encourage moderation in the use of alcohol.

Treasury officials announce intentions to buy all gold that comes on market; $150,000,000 expected to leave Europe in next two weeks.

September 25.—United States Red Cross is barred from Ethiopia because its doctors insist upon doing missionary work in army.

Roderick J. Kennedy, organizer of St. Patrick's Day parades since 1880, dies in New York.

Clergymen from all over country voice opinions and offer advice in reply to President's request.

Cotton-pickers numbering more than 4,000 on strike in Eastern Arkansas.

September 26.—President Roosevelt leaves Washington for tour of Far West.

Pay-rise amounting to approximately $90,000,000 annually settles the bituminous coal strike.

Work-relief projects get $321,588,412 more to speed up $4,000,000,000 program and ease unemployment.

Department of Agriculture officials announce that world's wheat surplus will fall to thirteen-year low, and that United States will have to import wheat from Canada to cover demand.

George L. Berry appointed Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation by President Roosevelt. This new department is to promote cooperation among industry, labor, and consumers.

Farm-yard fly-scourge cuts milk supply in the Middle West and Southwest: Early rains and high temperatures believed to be cause of infestation.

September 27.—Constitutionality of the Wheeler-Rayburn Public Utility Holding Companies Act attacked in Baltimore test-case. John W. Davis, counsel for Edison Electric Institute, declares utility law "most inexcusable grasp of power" in United States history.

Chicago Cubs clinch National League pennant by defeating St. Louis.

President allots Rural Resettlement Administration $262,000,000 to aid financially 75,000 farm families in addition to 350,000 already being helped.

September 28.—Department of Justice announces drive against racketeers, with special emphasis on the poultry racket in New York City.

"Count" Victor Lustig, alias Robert V. Miller, an alleged counterfeiter, who escaped from Federal House of Detention September 1, is arrested in Pittsburgh.

President Roosevelt defends AAA as based on Constitution, to Nebraska farmers.

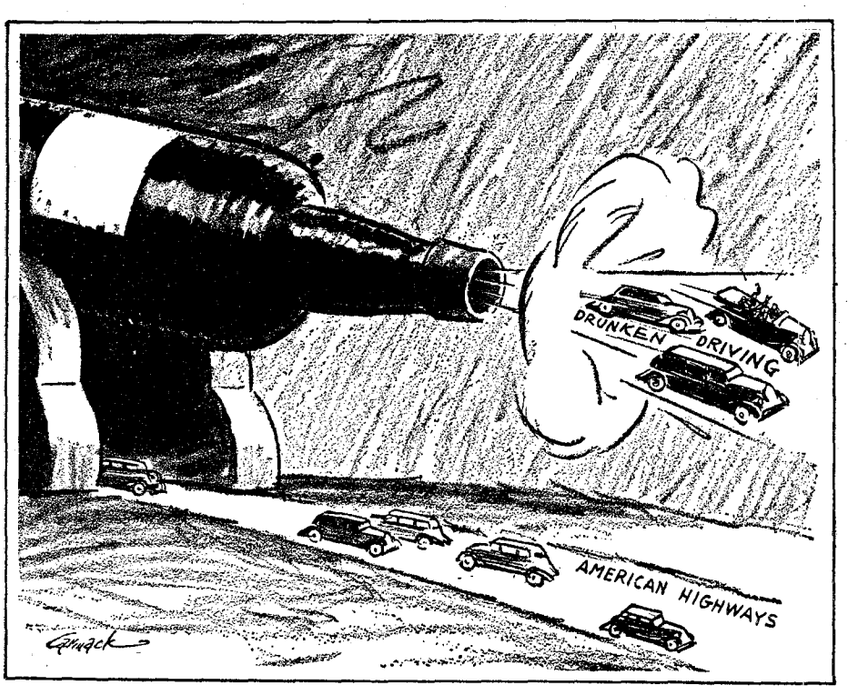
Hurricane which took toll of at least thirty-five lives, injured 300, and left 5,000 homeless in Central Cuba, where it caused millions of dollars worth of damage, sweeps east of Florida out to sea.

September 29.—Yale alumni of the Class of 1924 reverse stand of fifteen months ago which favored New Deal by 68 per cent.; now 69 per cent. against.

President announces deficit-cut of $1,246,526,110; promises no new or higher taxes.

Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, seventy-three, Red Cross disaster-hero, dies.

William Randolph Hearst, in a copyrighted statement to Paul Mallon, declares Governor Landon, of Kansas, can defeat President.



In a Class With Shells and Shrapnel

—*Carmack in* The Christian Science Monitor

What's the Name, Please?

Megargee—artist and dog-lover (see cover)—with *g's* as in *gargle: Me-gar'gee.*

Beauchamp—movie writer—differs from British family. He types, "*bo-shawn*, both syllables accented alike."

Borzage—movie director—*zag* rimes with *vague: bor-zay'gee.*

Hough—movie writer—of that branch pronouncing the name *huff.*

Kuykendall—President, Motion Picture Theatre Owners Assn.—*kuy* rimes with *guy: ky'ken-dawl.*

Pogany—art director for film studios—in American, *po-gah'ny;* in Hungarian, *po-gahn'.*

Sari Maritza—movie actress—not Americanized: as if spelled *sha'-ree mar'ee-tsa.*

Franchot Tone—movie actor—you are right in saying *fran-show.*

Vlasek—one more actress—*a* as in *art: Vla'sek.*

Darryl Zanuck—director and executive—*Darryl* rimes with *peril,* then *Zan'uck.*

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Ad Man and Author at 22

"Took the N.I.A. course at the unripe age of eighteen. Today at the slightly riper age of twenty-two am editor of Advents, monthly newspaper of the Association of Advertising Men of New York and have just sold a story to Famous Detective Cases for $185. So as an ad man and author permit me to say, 'If you want to write ad copy or fiction, try N.I.A.'"
Joseph G. Csida, Jr.
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How do you KNOW you can't WRITE?

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were *right at work on a great metropolitan* daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Under this practical, seasoned guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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The Reason Why.—CHATTY—"Oh, he's so romantic. When he addresses me he always calls me 'Fair Lady.'"

CATTY—"Force of habit, my dear. He's a street-car conductor."—*The Sunday School Herald.*

Tax Troubles.—A man has told a county court judge that he would have bought a house for his daughter last year if the income tax had been reduced as anticipated in the newspapers. In other words, his ambition was nipped in the Budget.—*Punch.*

Punny Man!—FACETIOUS ONE—"Why so gloomy, old chap?"

GLOOMY ONE—"Just heard my uncle has cut me out of his will. He's altered it five times in the last two years."

FACETIOUS ONE—"Ha! Evidently a fresh heir fiend, what?"—*The Humorist (London).*

One by One.—"When I was a boy," said a gray-haired physician, who was in a reminiscent mood, "I wanted to be a soldier, but my parents persuaded me to study medicine."

"Oh, well," consoled his sympathetic neighbor, "such is life. Many a man with wholesale ambitions has to content himself with a retail business."—*American Legion Monthly.*

What George Means.—Ruth was a sweet girl. She was reading a book that gave the meaning of names. Her mother was watching her, and thinking of all the young men who were attracted to her.

"Mother," says Ruth, "it says Philip means lover of horses, and James means beloved. Mother, what does George mean, I wonder?"

"I hope, my dear," said her mother, "that George means business."—*Montreal Star.*

The Irk in Work!—"'Allo, Bill! I'avn't seen you for weeks—." Bill's pal stopped suddenly. "But wot's wrong, man? You're looking mighty seedy. Been ill, eh?" he asked.

Bill passed a horny hand across his brow.

"No," Bill sighed, "I ain't been ill. It's work wot's doing for me—work from seven in the morning till six at night, and only one hour off. Think of it, mate!"

"Well, well!" replied the other. "And 'ow long 'ave you been there?"

"I ain't been there yet," retorted Bill. "I begin tomorrer," he added gloomily.—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Smart Girl.—Little Mary was left to fix lunch, and when the mother returned with a friend she noticed Mary had the tea strained. "Did you find the lost strainer?" Mother asked.

"No, Mother, I couldn't, so I used the fly swatter," Mary replied.

Mother nearly swooned, so Mary hastily added: "Don't get excited, Mother, I used the old one."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Might Be Worse.—"What do you think of our two candidates for mayor?"

"Well, I'm glad only one can be elected."—*Toronto Globe.*

Some Gentleman!—One day there came to a hospital clinic a negro woman with a fractured jaw. The surgeon, intent on discovering the exact nature and extent of the injury, asked numerous questions, to all of which the patient returned evasive answers. Finally she admitted she had been "hit with an object."

"Was it a large object?" asked the physician.

"Tol'able large."

"Was it moving rapidly or slowly?"

"Tol'able fast."

Then, her patience exhausted, she blurted out: "To tell you de troof, doctah, Ah wuz jes' nachelly kick' in de face by a gen'leman friend."—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Double Feature.—"The Farmer Takes a Wife"; "The Scoundrel."—*Advertisement in Los Angeles paper.*

Real Candor.—FOR SALE—Large crystal vase by lady slightly cracked.—*Long Island paper.*

Proud Parents.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. —— ——, east of the city, a county hospital.—*Logansport (Ind.) paper.*

International Hybrid.—FOR SALE—One year-old Spotted Poland China Stork Hog. Inquire of —— ———.—*Leland (Ill.) paper.*

Some Shock!—Mrs. —— ——— was suddenly taken seriously Wednesday morning at the home of her mother.—*Eugene (Ore.) paper.*

Wined and Dived?—The 800-ton submarine Le Junon, equipped with one heavy gun and eight torpedo tubes, was lunched Monday.—*Austin (Tex.) paper.*

Maidenly Modesty.—Mrs. ———, matron of honor, chose a black and white model while the six bridesmaids were dressed in pink crepe sashes and picture hats in blue.—*Tucson (Ariz.) paper.*

Wedding and Honeymoon.—Kansas City, Sept. 16—(AP)—Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, a smiling 71-year-old groom, guided his pretty 25-year-old bridge around a water puddle at the Kansas City airport to-day.—*Springfield paper.*

Fashions for Women.—Miss —— numbers, sung with violin obbligato, were "I Love You which extended to the waistline. The floorlength skirt ended in Truly," by Bond; "O, Promise Me," by de Koven, and "At Dawning," by Cadman.—*Nashville paper.*

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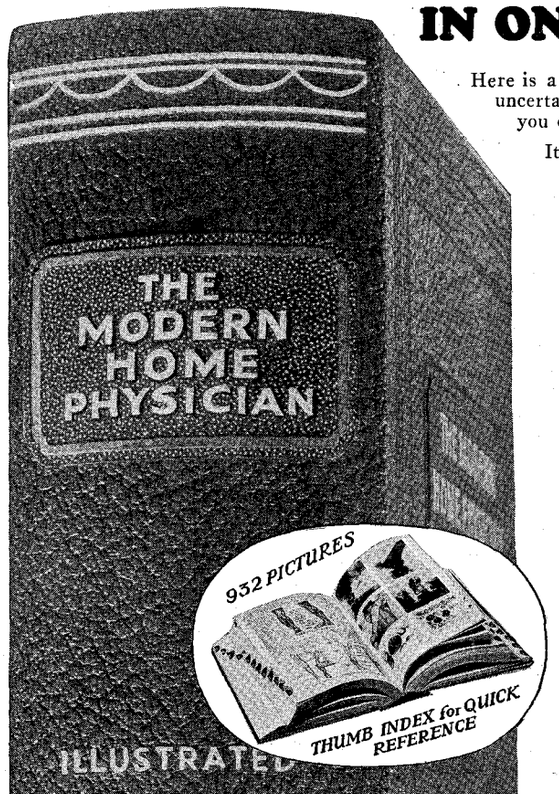

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